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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 19TH, 1926.

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon... ..Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.50	7.10
Yau-mat... ..Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.59	7.19
Shatin... ..Dep.	7.03	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	6.11	7.31
Tai-po... ..Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.24	7.44
Tai-po Market... ..Dep.	7.31	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.28	7.48
Fanling... ..Dep.	7.39	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.23	6.38	7.58
Sheung-shui... ..Dep.	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.27	6.42	8.02
Shum-chun... ..Dep.	7.43	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.33	6.48	8.08

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum-chun... ..Dep.	7.31	9.05	10.39	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.08
Sheung-shui... ..Dep.	7.38	9.12	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.15
Fanling... ..Dep.	7.39	9.16	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.19
Tai-po Market... ..Dep.	7.43	9.25	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.29
Tai-po... ..Dep.	7.46	9.30	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.38	6.33
Shatin... ..Dep.	7.59	9.43	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.55	5.51	6.46
Yau-mat... ..Dep.	8.12	9.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08	6.03	6.58
Kowloon... ..Dep.	8.30	9.08	11.37	12.41	4.08	5.16	6.11	7.06

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon... ..Dep.	6.40	8.85	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.23	5.29	7.10
Yau-mat... ..Dep.	6.50	—	—	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.37	7.19
Shatin... ..Dep.	7.03	—	—	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.51	7.31
Tai-po... ..Dep.	7.16	—	—	11.04	12.34	2.55	6.03	7.44
Tai-po Market... ..Dep.	7.31	—	—	11.08	12.38	3.07	6.09	7.48
Fanling... ..Dep.	7.39	—	—	11.18	12.48	3.11	6.20	7.58
Sheung-shui... ..Dep.	7.38	9.12	—	11.22	12.52	3.15	6.24	8.02
Shum-chun... ..Dep.	7.43	9.18	—	11.28	12.58	3.21	6.30	8.08

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum-chun... ..Dep.	8.12	10.39	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.20	6.15	7.06
Sheung-shui... ..Dep.	8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.27	6.22	7.13
Fanling... ..Dep.	8.23	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.31	6.26	7.17
Tai-po Market... ..Dep.	8.33	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.41	6.36	7.27
Tai-po... ..Dep.	8.37	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.45	6.40	7.31
Shatin... ..Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.55	5.58	6.53	7.44
Yau-mat... ..Dep.	9.03	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	6.10	7.05	7.56
Kowloon... ..Dep.	9.11	11.37	12.41	4.08	5.16	6.19	7.14	8.05

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C. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1926. [35]

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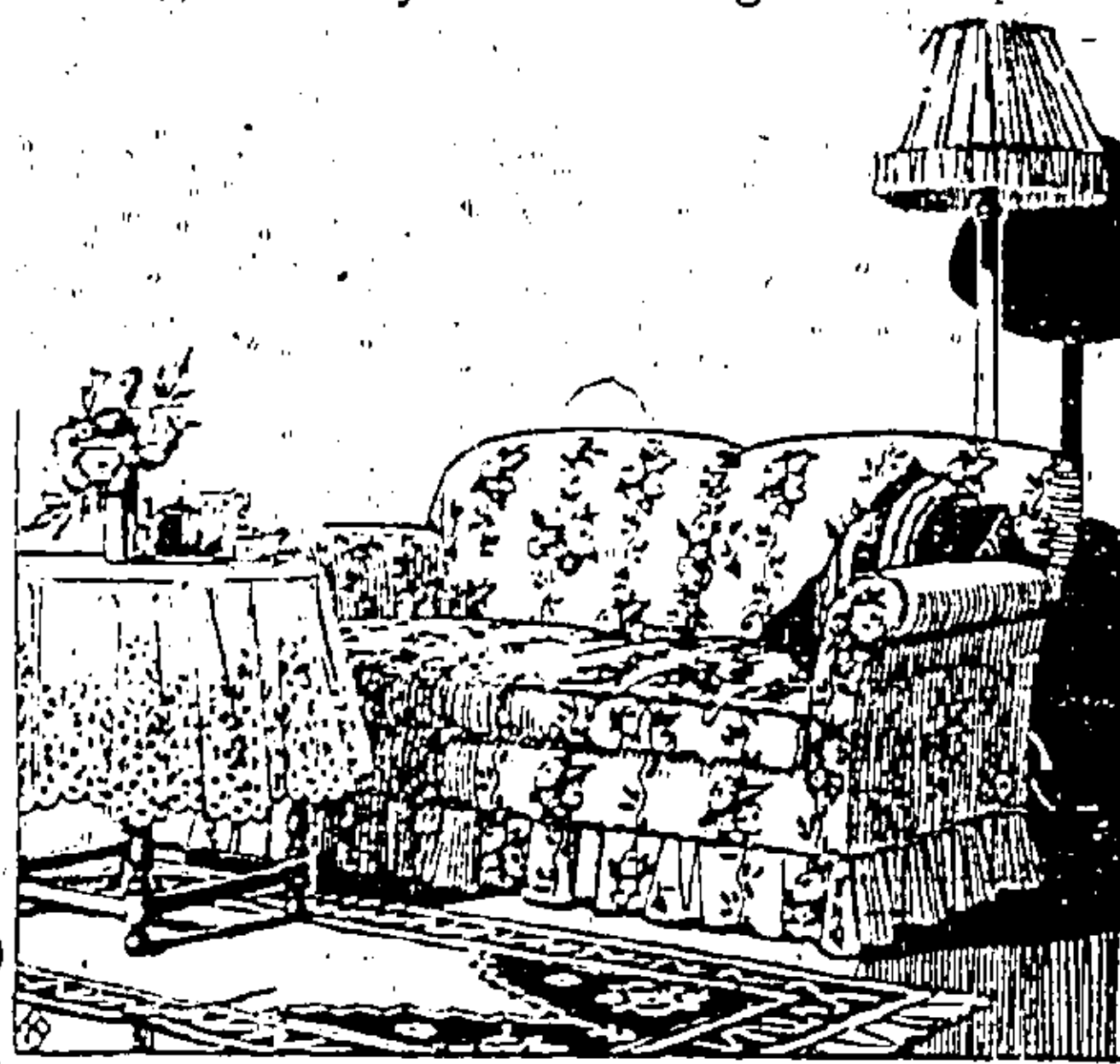
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HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

 ORDERS BY MAJ. R. MELVILLE SMITH, M.B.E.,
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

No. 217.

1.—MOUNTED INFANTRY AND ARMOURD CAR COS.

 Musketry Course Part I. will be fired at
Stonecutters Range on Sunday, 21st
March.

 Range Officer: 2nd-Lieut. F. N. Young.
Launch will leave Murray Pier at 9 a.m.
and call at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m.

 Dress: Uniform optional, but rifles,
bayonets and pouches must be taken.

 Arms: Will be drawn from Headquarters
on Friday, 19th March, between 9
a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5
and 6 p.m., and on Saturday, 20th March,
between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

2.—ARMOURD CAR COMPANY.

 The Miniature Range at Corps Head-
quarters is at the disposal of the Armoured
Car Company on Monday, 22nd March,
at 5.20 p.m.

3.—STRENGTH.

 The following is taken on the strength
as from 15th March, 1926, and posted to
the Engineer Company:—No. 1031 Spr.
H. L. Lockhart.

 4.—The following is extracted from the
Hongkong Government Gazette, dated
12th March, 1926:—

 "H.E. the Governor has been pleased
to appoint Capt. R. Melville Smith,
M.B.E., to be in command of the
Infantry Battalion of the Hongkong
Volunteer Defence Corps, during the
absence on leave of Lieut.-Colonel L. G.
Bird, D.S.O., or until further notice,
with effect from 14th March, 1926."

 "H.E. the Government has been
pleased to appoint Capt. R. Melville
Smith, M.B.E., to act as Major and
Administrative Commandant of the
Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps,
during the absence on leave of Lieut.-
Colonel L. G. Bird, D.S.O., or until
further notice, with effect from 14th
March, 1926."

 5.—The following letter has been received
from the Private Secretary:—

Government House, Hongkong,

14th March, 1926.

 The Officer Commanding,
H.K. Volunteer Defence Corps.

 Sir,—I am instructed by H.E. the
Governor to convey to you his sincere
thanks for the excellent arrangements
made in connection with supplying the
Guard of Honour on the occasion of the
Investiture on March 13th. The smart-
ness and efficiency of the Guard were
noted by all, and reflect great credit
on the Corps.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(sd.) B. R. FORSTER, P.S.

6.—CORRECTION.

 The date of the appointment of 2nd-
Lieut. H. Owen Hughes notified in Corps
Order No. 215 Section 5, dated 5th March,
1926, should be 26th February, 1926, and
not 25th March, 1926.

7.—LEAVE.

 Capt. J. E. Ross, Scottish Company, is
granted 12 months' leave from 15th March,
1926, to 14th March, 1927.

 2nd-Lieut. H. E. D. Adams, Scottish
Company, is granted 12 months' leave,
from 10th March, 1926, to 8th March,
1927.

 2nd-Lieut. K. S. Morrison, Scottish
Company, is granted 12 months' leave,
from 10th March, 1926, to 9th March, 1927.
Major G. D. R. Black, V.D., Medical
Section is granted 14 days' leave, from
19th March, 1926, to 1st April, 1926.

 No. 64 Sergt. F. Cullen, Armoured Car
Company, is granted 9 months' leave,
from 20th March, 1926, to 31st December,
1926.

 No. 40 Gr. W. W. Mackenzie, Artillery
Company, is granted 12 months' leave,
from 1st April, 1926, to 31st March, 1927.

 No. 774 Pte. V. M. Hast, No. 2 Platoon,
is granted 8 months' leave, from 1st May,
1926, to 31st January, 1927.

 No. 674 Pte. W. M. Lyons, No. 1
Platoon, is granted 6 months' extension of
leave from 1st March, 1926, to 31st August,
1926.

8.—RESIGNATIONS.

 The following are permitted to resign
from the Corps, as from 12th March,
1926.

 No. 320 Lee-Sergt. T. Tallon, Pipe
Band.
No. 354 Pte. W. Brown, No. 5 Platoon.
No. 313 Pte. W. Robertson, No. 3
Platoon.

9.—STRUCK OFF.

 The following are struck off the
strength, as from 12th March, 1926.

 No. 706 Pte. W. B. Kerr, No. 2
Platoon.
No. 615 Spr. W. J. White, Engineer
Company.

 No. 337 Pte. S. A. Ogilvie, No. 7
Platoon.
No. 652 Pte. J. M. L. Gutierrez, No. 4
Platoon.

 No. 360 Pte. V. H. Summers, No. 3
Platoon.
No. 662 Pte. J. E. Cammell, Mounted
Infantry Company.

 L. D. JOLL, Captain,
Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1926.

NOTICE.

 Dates and times of the Competitions
will be as follows:—

 Sunday, 4th April.
9.00 a.m. Blake Shield.
11.00 a.m. Francis Cup.
2.00 p.m. Jar Competition.
2.30 p.m. Rifle Competition.
3.00 p.m. Attack Competition.
All day Revolver Competition.

(Continued on next Column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

BUYING BRITISH GOODS.

 [TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

 Sir,—With regard to your very in-
teresting second leader this morning,
"Buying British Goods," it would be an
excellent idea if some member of the
Council would ask a question at the next
meeting as to how many British type-
writers are employed at the Government
offices here.

 It is stated in your leader that "the
Crown Colonies have been placing orders
for British machines."

 If, for once, Hongkong happens to be
on the side of the angels, it would be
good to hear about it. If, as is much
more likely, such a mundane triviality as
specifying British Goods has never entered
the heads of our rulers, a pertinent
question or two might bring home to them
the duty they owe to the Old Country.

 Incidentally why do not British manu-
facturers have someone out here to talk
about their machines? Personally I was
not even aware that there were such
things as British made typewriters.—
Yours faithfully,

INTERESTED.

Hongkong, March 18th, 1926.

LAWN TENNIS HANDICAPS.

 [TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

 Sir,—In order to prevent confusion, I
am desired to write and correct certain
inaccuracies in "W. C. P.'s" article in
the *China Mail* of the 17th inst., and
shall be obliged if you will kindly publish
this in your next issue.

 When two players both receiving points
meet, the one with the lowest handicap
starts from scratch, the other's handicap
being correspondingly reduced (e.g. A
+2/6, B+1/6. The match is played with
A scratch, B-1/6).

 When both players owe points the
front-marker starts at scratch, the back-
marker's handicap being correspondingly
reduced (e.g. A-1/6, B-4/6 is played
as A-3/6, B scratch).

 When one player is behind scratch, and
the other in front, they play at their
handicap points (e.g. A-4/6 and B+3/6
play their match at these points).

 "Differential odds" only occur when
a player either owes or gives 15.4 or more
to his opponent. Tables of these odds
are given in the Lawn Tennis Associa-
tion's Annual.—Yours faithfully,

L. S. GREENHILL.

Hon. Secretary, H.K.C.C.

Hongkong, March 15th, 1926.

A WELCOME VISITOR.

AN OLD FRIEND RETURNS.

 The advance booking of "No. No.
Nanette" shows that Hongkong has
taken this charming Flapper to its heart
on the mere announcement, that she is
coming to pay a visit here.

 Last, however, anyone should imagine
that R. B. Salisbury has nothing else to
offer, it is as well to bring out the fact
that he has a repertoire of two dozen
pieces with him, and a company, the like
of which has not been seen in the East,
even in the hey day of the Bandman reign.

 The only trouble about this repertoire
is that the Company is simply not allowed
to show what a thoroughly finished per-
formance they can put up in their deligh-
tful selection of plays. "No. No.
Nanette" holds the stage and refuses to
be dislodged. However, on Thursday
next after three nights of "No. No.
Nanette" the Company is giving that
wonderful comedy of Ian Hay's, "The
Sport of Kings," which proved such a
success at the Savoy in London. Then
on Friday night is being acted "The
Ghost Train," which is a real thriller,
something to make creepy things appear
to run up and down one's spine! This
is followed on Saturday night by "The
Unfair Sex," a delightful comedy which
is a veritable feast of laughter and which
is at present filling the Savoy night after
night.

 On Saturday, March 27th, "No. No.
Nanette" is being played at a special
matinee at 4.15 p.m.

NAVAL VOLUNTEERS IN THE EAST.

 In the House of Commons last month,
Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for the
Colonies in reply to Sir Walter de Frece,
said the question of forming a Royal
Naval Volunteer Reserve at Singapore
and other pla. in Malaya was under
consideration. He was in communica-
tion with the Admiralty as regarded the
possibility of adopting similar schemes
in other Dependencies.

 Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy: Will
he consider offering enlistment to the
loyal Chinese in Hongkong?
Mr. Amery replied that he would be
glad to do so.

Monday, 5th April.

9.00 a.m. Musketry Competition.

11.00 a.m. Machine-gun Competition.

12.00 noon Lewis Gun Competition.

2.00 p.m. Corps Championship and

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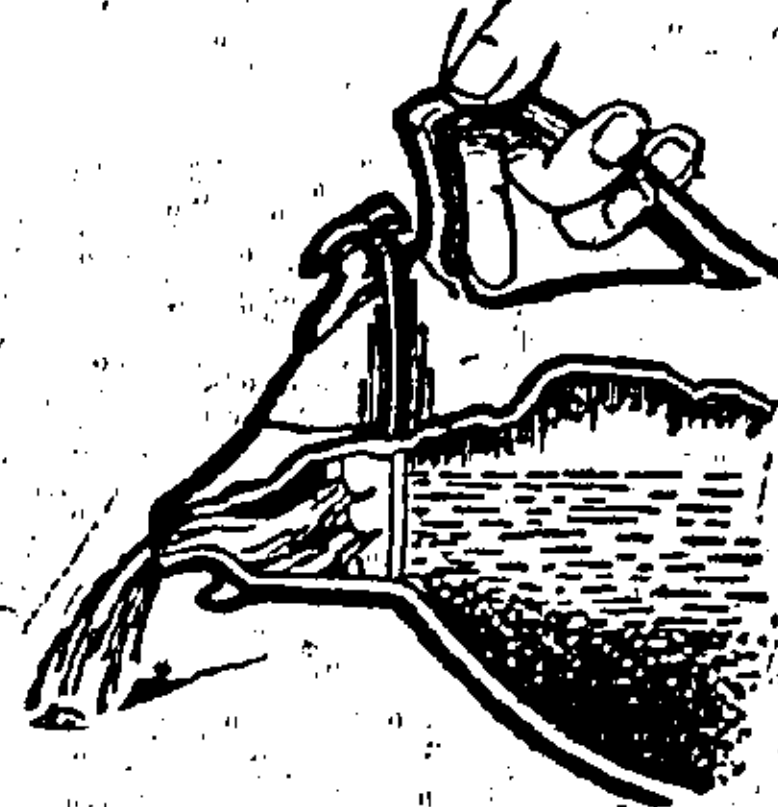
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HONGKONG TRADE STATISTICS.

SHOULD THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT BE RESTORED?

ARE THE STATISTICS WORTH THE COST OF COMPILATION?

The Finance Committee of the Hongkong Legislative Council yesterday discussed the question as to whether it is advisable to restore the Statistical branch of the Imports and Exports Department, which was abolished last year as part of the Retrenchment Scheme. There appeared to be a diversity of opinion on the subject and the question is to be referred to the Committees of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for their views on the subject.

The Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX, C.M.G.) presided over the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the subject of restoring the Statistical Office of the Imports and Exports Department was postponed from the last meeting. The department was abolished last year at the time the retrenchment was made in the Estimates, and no criticism was made at the time and in fact the opinion of the Government that it was not worth the money spent on it was supported by several documents and opinions of the commercial community.

The CHAIRMAN read an extract from a speech made in the Council on October 17th, 1918, by Mr. David Landale who said the Unofficial Members of the Council particularly wished to know in what way the \$50,000 asked for in that year for the Imports and Exports Office was going to be spent. "We hope," he said, "the construction of this building does not foreshadow a continuation of the irksome demands of this office, which are only put up with as a war measure, and have very largely increased the clerical labours in all shipping and other offices. It must not be lost sight of that Hongkong owes its prosperity to the fact that until quite recently it was a free port and the sooner it becomes again a free port the better."

Secondly, the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Department, Mr. Lloyd, was invited by a letter from the Chamber of Commerce to discuss with the Shipping Committee this very question, "and his report I will read to you," said the Chairman. "We must take the report at its face value because there is no further communication from the Chamber of Commerce on the subject."

The invitation from the Chamber of Commerce dated 28th April, 1924, read:

"With reference to the Government's letter dated 28th March, I am directed to enquire whether the Shipping Sub-Committee of this Chamber may have the advantage of a discussion with the Statistical Officer of the Imports and Exports Department on the subject of the suggested amendments to the regulations under the Imports and Exports Ordinance No. 12 of 1922."

"It is desired to discuss in connection with these amendments some suggestions whereby it is hoped that the clerical work of the statistical department shipping companies and merchants alike may be reduced."

A REPORT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Lloyd's Report, made to the Colonial Secretary, stated:

"As directed, I attended a meeting of the Shipping Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to discuss the proposed amendments to the Ordinance for the registration of imports and exports."

"The Sub-Committee at once raised the whole question of permits: they pointed out the trouble in getting permits before shipping or taking delivery of cargo. They suggested that all permits should be abolished and in place the steamship companies should furnish particulars of all cargo, or that merchants should be called on to furnish a periodical return of all cargo shipped or imported."

"The Committee expressed the view that collection of figures for purely Chinese exports and imports by coasting ships was mere waste of time and money and that the Chinese merchants did not make any use of the statistics at all. It was suggested that the keeping of statistics should be confined to the import and export of cargo from and to foreign countries other than China and the neighbouring ports, such as Singapore, Manila, Formosa, and Borneo. The Committee were very sceptical as to the value of trade figures at all, and doubted whether the keeping of any figures was worth the time, money and bother involved. Only two members dissented from this view. Much emphasis was laid on 'Freedom of the Port.'"

"Some of the shipping representatives information in a 'sufficiently' accurate form could be rendered by the shipping companies supplying a manifest in a slightly fuller form than at present, with values inserted, the amounts being guessed from the standard packing usually employed by various trades. Many members did not see why values should be wanted at all; the merchant interested only wanted quantities. I pointed out

that for statistical purposes a common denominator was needed to show tendencies. The reply was that this only interested newspapers and writers of articles and reports."

"The Committee realised that statistics of trade might be of use for revenue purposes where there was regular taxation of various commodities, and the question arose of finding new sources of taxation, but they held that this did not apply to the present circumstances of the Colony."

"The general feeling seemed to be antagonistic to the keeping of any statistics at all."

"I told the Committee that if full figures were required I could not recommend any alteration of the present system taking into consideration the heterogeneous nature of the mercantile community we have here."

"It was made quite plain to me that the average British business man in the Colony makes little use of statistics, and can see little practical use in them. This has been my impression since I have been in this office."

"The Sub-Committee finally decided to ask the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, whether the figures for purely Chinese coastal trade were of any use to Chinese merchants, and to ask the General Committee of the Chamber whether statistics were of any practical value, and whether they could not be abolished, or at least very much simplified and confined to foreign ports only."

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK said that to the best of his recollection Mr. Lloyd met the Shipping Sub-Committee of the Chamber and the question as a whole had never been dealt with by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. The first occasion they had of dealing with it in recent years was in September 1923 when they had a communication from the Government which gave them exactly five days in which to discuss the matter and the Chairman should carefully note that the question had been discussed only by members of the shipping sub-committee. The feeling of the general mercantile interests of the Chamber and the Colony was that a first-class port like Hongkong could not afford to stand alone in the world as lacking trade statistics."

The CHAIRMAN: A free port cannot keep accurate statistics. Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: Even so, sir, statistics can be kept within a certain degree of exactitude, and can be made more useful by more sub-division than in the past. The returns of imports and exports are of immense service both to this Colony and to people at home. The comparatively small sum per annum involved is well worth spending on it, and it is a penny wise pound foolish policy not to compile these statistics. They are essential and we cannot afford to do without them."

The CHAIRMAN: The opinion of the Government is distinctly adverse, but His Excellency is anxious to see whether any convincing reasons can be put forward to justify a reconsideration of the decision."

Hon. Mr. BIRD: Can you tell us, sir, how many copies of the Trade Statistics were bought by merchants? The CHAIRMAN: Very few. Mr. Lloyd can possibly tell us."

Mr. J. D. LLOYD, Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Department, who attended the meeting by request, said that in 1922 the total number of the Returns sold was about 294. This represented sales for the whole year, in which nine sets of Returns were issued."

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: The value of the Department cannot be estimated by the sale of the Reports."

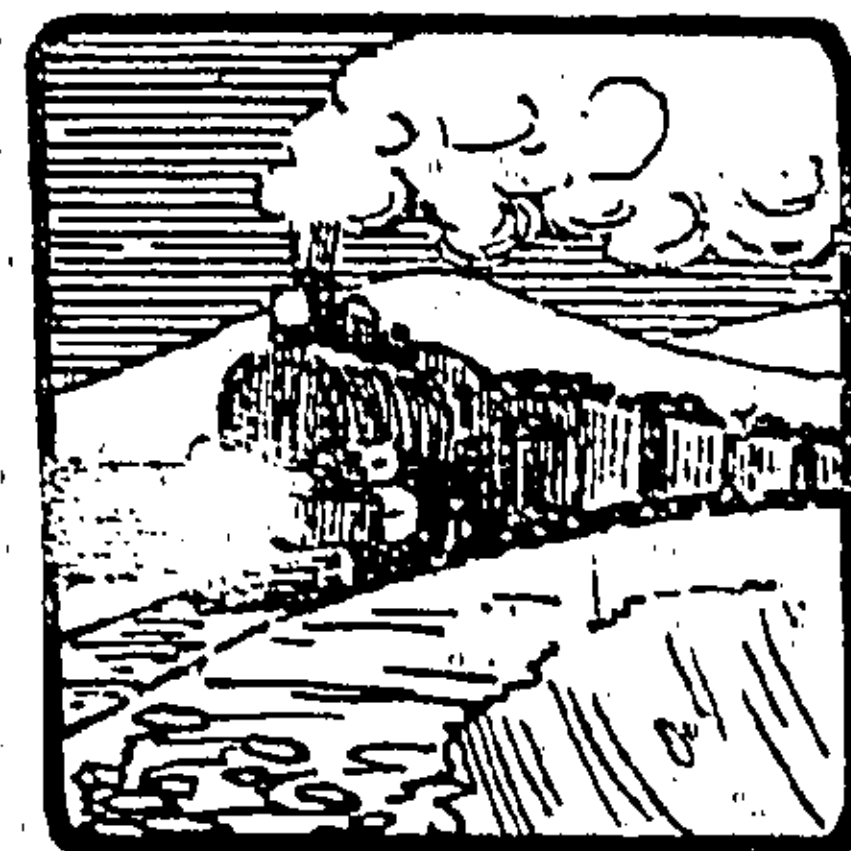
The CHAIRMAN remarked that the Committee must consider the matter as a whole. The expenses of compiling and publishing these Returns would be \$70,000, and in addition accommodation must be provided for the rather large staff required."

A RETROGRADE STEP.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK said the Chamber of Commerce considered it a retrograde step to close the office. It was obvious that the shipping community would be opposed to it on general grounds because it gave them a good deal of trouble. Whilst unquestionably the compilation of these Returns meant a great deal of extra work, yet after the system had been in operation some time, it began to work quite smoothly."

Hon. Mr. BIRD inquired why the Chamber of Commerce appointed a sub-committee to consider the matter."

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[101]

Mr. LLOYD explained that he had proposed certain small amendments to the Regulations. The Government referred them to the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber then said: "We would like the matter to be discussed between our sub-committee and the Statistical Department." Instead of the discussion being strictly confined to these small amendments it broadened out into a general discussion as to whether the statistics were any good. The sub-committee decided that it was a question for the general committee and the proposal was made finally that the whole question of whether the Statistical Department should be abolished or not should be referred to the General Committee who could take the opinion of the members as to whether the department should be carried on or not."

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Has that meeting of the General Committee taken place? The CHAIRMAN: Not to our knowledge."

LETTER FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK read the following letter from the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce to the Government dated December 11th, 1923:

"I have the honour to refer to the decision of the Government to abolish the Statistical Branch of the Imports and Exports Department as from 1st October, 1923, announced in a letter to the Chamber from the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, dated 25th September. This decision has been carefully considered by several Committees of the Chamber and they are unanimous in urging that trade statistics are of vital service to the commerce of the Colony, and that the Statistical Branch should be reinstated, the system of Import and Export Declarations being revived in order to provide the material from which the statistics are compiled."

"It appears from discussions during the introduction of the Budget that the consideration of expense weighed largely in the Government in deciding to abandon the compilation of statistics. The Chamber would urge that the saving of \$44,000.00 achieved by closing the Branch, is of comparatively small account in comparison with the normal trade of the Port, which last year amounted to £135,800,000. The statistics provide information of great value respecting foreign competition with British goods, the movement of commodities, and the fluctuations which occur from time to time in the staple trades of the Colony, for example, the rice trade, which in recent years has passed through vicissitudes clearly indicated in the statistics."

"Through the present suspension of the Statistical Branch the effect of the anti-British Boycott upon the Colony's trade can only be vaguely estimated, although it is of the greatest importance to know as precisely as possible the strength and effectiveness of the attack now being made upon the Colony's vital resources. This year, Export Trade is principally affected, but in 1924, the full effect will begin to be felt upon Import Trade, and it will be highly desirable to resume the compilation of statistics with the beginning of the year, in order that the hiatus may be as far as practicable reduced."

"As to possible means of reducing the cost of compiling statistics, it appears to this Chamber that clerical work might be lessened by classifying Chinese cargo under a few headings as possible. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to this body dated 27th May, 1924, expressed the opinion that the statistics of Chinese Trade with Far Eastern Ports have not much value to the Chinese shipping and trading community. Totals cannot be neglected, because the purely Chinese trade forms so large a proportion of the whole, but until Chinese merchants express a desire for differentiation of particular items it is considered that native trade might be treated under a few general headings for Statistical purposes, and the Department concentrate on articles of foreign commerce, in regard to which statistics are generally desired, and are more accurately obtainable."

"The cost of the statistics might also, it is suggested, be reduced by: abandonment of quarterly publication; publication of summaries only once a year; and sale of the statistics of each commodity on separate sheets as applied for, at a certain price, say \$1, per sheet."

"The Chamber trusts that the Government will find it possible to resume the compilation of the Trade Statistics at an early date."

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the saving was larger than \$44,000. It was \$70,000, apart from the housing of the Office."

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK also read extracts on the subject from the Report of the Chamber for the year 1924."

NO UNANIMITY.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not think the Chamber was quite unanimous on the subject."

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: There never will be unanimity on this question, because shipping men will be opposed to it because of the extra trouble necessary in connection with obtaining permits, and the holding up of shipping."

Hon. Mr. LANG: It does not inconvenience the shipping offices to any extent whatever. The permits were obtained by the shipper or importer."

The CHAIRMAN: Are the returns worth the cost of their compilation?"

Hon. Mr. LANG: That is a point I cannot give an opinion on. One must ask oneself what use can be made of these figures? I cannot see, myself that they are of very great use to merchants."

The CHAIRMAN: That is the opinion of the Government."

Hon. Mr. LANG: It has been my opinion all through, but my colleagues out voted me and I could only bow to their opinion."

The CHAIRMAN repeated he had been asked to lay the subject before the Committee in order to see whether any reasons which might possibly be convincing could be given to His Excellency why the Government's decision should be reversed."

Hon. Mr. LANG: If I could ascertain what use these figures are I might change my mind. I certainly purchased every quarter two or three copies which I keep in my office, but I cannot remember having referred to them for a considerable time. I also sent some home, but my people did not think the figures quite accurate."

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK commented that if they desired, for instance, to find out what had been the effect of recent conditions in the Colony these statistics were necessary."

The CHAIRMAN: Are they worth the money?"

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: In itself, perhaps not, but it is anomalous that such a trading port as Hongkong should be without them."

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS REPORTS.

Hon. Mr. LANG: Is it not possible to get practically all the information that is necessary from the Chinese Maritime Customs reports? Hongkong is only a distributing centre and most of the goods exported from here naturally go through the Chinese Maritime Customs to the consuming districts."

CHINESE OPINION.

The CHAIRMAN asked the Chinese members of the Committee whether the statistics were of any particular value to Chinese merchants."

Hon. Mr. KOTZWALL replied that two years ago the matter was considered."

The CHAIRMAN: There was no great enthusiasm about it? Hon. Mr. KOTZWALL: My hon. colleague and I would ask that an opportunity be given to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to have the matter considered again by the General Committee."

Finally the further discussion of the subject was adjourned in order that both Chambers of Commerce might consider it, the Chairman remarking that it was not entirely a question of the expense of the Department but inconvenience to the community was also to be considered."

Hon. Sir SHOU SON CHOW: We should like the Government to write officially to the Chamber of Commerce."

The CHAIRMAN said that would be done."

THE BANK LOAN CASE. EVIDENCE OF MR. G. E. TOWNES. CASE TO CONCLUDE TO-DAY.

The case in which Messrs. Moxon & Taylor are suing the Man Chuen Bank for the recovery of \$37,500 alleged to have been lent to the bank through Messrs. G. P. & H. A. Lammert, was continued before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master), appeared for Messrs. Moxon & Taylor, and the defendant bank was represented by Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Lee & Russ).

THE BANK'S CASE.

Mr. G. E. Townes, Acting Chief Accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, was called by the defence.

Replying to Mr. Jenkin, Mr. Townes said that on 5th-8th the Man Chuen Bank had incurred a overdraft of \$146,226.70 against certain shares which they held as security in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. He further stated that having regard to the state of the Man Chuen Bank's account, the scrip for 200 Wharves would not have been delivered on a delivery order without any part payment.

Mr. Jenkin: If Messrs. Lammert's Chinese authorised clerk had produced a signed delivery order without any money, would the scrip have been delivered to him without reference to you?—No; it could not have been done nor considered without being referred to me.

Assuming that Mr. G. P. Lammert had gone to the Bank and had assured you that the Man Chuen Bank would later pay, would you have parted with the shares?—No, the amounts involved were too large.

Cross-examined by Mr. Potter, witness said that at the time the transaction was made he was assistant to Mr. Walker, who was now in London. He agreed that the transaction for 200 Wharves went through Mr. Walker's hands.

Before the crisis of June 6th the banks were not so strict with the parting of shares as they are now—I would not say it was on June 6th.

But the banks were not as strict as they are now?—Perhaps not quite.

There was a falling of optimism abroad in the middle of July, never mind what the views of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank were as to whether those views were too high?—No, the first time when some doubt was felt was over the June Settlement.

The June Settlement was a heavy one?—There was the possibility of a strike, and I think the share market was too top heavy.

His Lordship: When you say "at that time" do you mean June?—Yes, the beginning of June.

In reply to other questions put by Mr. Potter, witness said that he would not consider it right for a banker to hand over shares on the production of a delivery order without a cheque. He did not think it would matter if the financial position of the man was such as to justify delivery of the shares, but would have to be certain of it. Nor did he think that Mr. Walker would have parted with the shares unless he (witness) witnessed it. The basis of the advance required by the bank would at least be half the value of the shares, and the bank could even ask for more. He, however, thought that if there was sufficient to cover, the scrip for the 200 Wharves might have been released.

His Lordship: In view of the fact that evidence has already been given in the case that the shares were delivered with the payment of cash or cheque at the time, is it not a fact that no amount was entered into the account of the delivery order?—Perhaps the Man Chuen Bank had not ascertained the amount required.

Mr. Jenkin: In this case Mr. G. P. Lammert had come into the bank and you thought his financial position to be sound, would that have affected your decision in dealing out scrip against the Man Chuen Bank account?—No, it would not matter whether he was financially sound.

Would Mr. Walker have had any authority under the circumstances to have issued this scrip without reference to you?—No.

Replying to Mr. Potter, who pointed out that no amount was mentioned on the delivery order, witness said that it might have not been handed in in his department.

Is it not significant that evidence has already been given that the shares were delivered without payment, either by cheque or cash?—It is very possible that at the time the Man Chuen Bank might not have ascertained how much payment the Hongkong Bank required.

There has been no suggestion of anybody going to the Hongkong Bank to ascertain how much was required?—They paid the market value for them.

Witness could not say why the blank in the order where the amount of the money should figure, had not been filled in.

Was there any possibility of Mr. Walker having handed over the shares at the time the delivery order was taken?—Mr. Walker was a careful man and he would not release shares under these conditions.

Witness said that prior to June 6th he had been accountant at the Bank for three months.

Replying to Mr. Jenkin, witness said that it was not an uncommon practice not to fill in the amount on delivery orders.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ, solicitor for the defendant Bank, said that he had received instructions from them to interview Mr. Ross. He saw Mr. Ross and told him that they had a set off against Lammerts, and he was told to go to see Lammerts first. He said nothing about Messrs. Moxon & Taylor, and said witness: "it came as a bombshell when I first heard of it."

Replying to Mr. Potter, witness said that it had been arranged between him and Mr. Tinson, the solicitor for the plaintiffs, that Mr. Ross could be called as a witness by either party.

This closed the evidence for the defence.

"NOT A SLUR."

Mr. Potter called Mr. G. P. Lammert, and Mr. Jenkin rose and asked that Mr. H. A. Lammert and Mr. Chan Wing Fook might leave Court while witness was giving evidence.

Mr. Potter: One charge has already been made against us; one more does not make any difference.

His Lordship remarked that it was better in case of conflict of fact, and there was no intention of casting a slur on any of Mr. Potter's witnesses.

Replying to Mr. Potter, Mr. G. P. Lammert said that he had not the faintest recollection that the delivery order was ever handed to him.

Did you go round to the Hongkong Bank and get delivery of those shares?—I did not.

Would you have taken the delivery order from the assistant manager of the Man Chuen Bank?—No, because I knew nothing about this transaction, and further I have only a smattering of Chinese, and before doing anything in the matter I would have seen my brother or Mr. Chan.

Witness further stated that his firm could not in any way have lent money on June 6th, as it was financially impossible to do so.

Mr. Jenkin: You have no recollection as regards what happened on June 6th?—No.

If a man swears in this case that he, in fact, handed the delivery order to you, you are not prepared because of your hazy recollection, to swear that his statement is untrue?—I do not want to call him a liar but I have a firm conviction that he never came to me.

This man speaks a little English. He may, but I do not recollect him ever approaching me.

Witness further stated that he was at the time running the accounts of the firm, and he agreed that he signed the cheque paid to the Man Chuen Bank.

Replying to Mr. Potter, witness said that if a loan had been asked for he would have had to arrange for it.

MR. BIRKETT RECALLED.

Mr. Potter recalled Mr. Birkett, who said that there was nothing unusual in the Lammerts' cheque was paid to the Man Chuen Bank before Messrs. Moxon & Taylor's cheque was received. He said that Moxon & Taylor would not have paid their cheque until they had the shares, and Lammerts would not have them until they had paid the Man Chuen Bank.

His Lordship: The more necessary it is to adhere strictly to the rules of business, so as to protect yourselves?—Yes.

This closed all the evidence.

MR. JENKIN'S FIVE POINTS.

Mr. Jenkin's speech for the defence took nearly two hours. He said that the fact that Mr. Birkett had stood by for a period of two months without claiming the money from the Man Chuen Bank was indeed a remarkable thing. The plaintiffs had said that the defendant bank had made no reference to a set off, though Messrs. Lammert owed them a large sum of money. Counsel described it as a "last ditch" story. All that Mr. Birkett could say when asked why he had let the matter lie for two months without moving after he had found the real debtors was that he had some friendly arrangements with Mr. Ross, and he would seek to the question of expenses. Mr. Ross's affidavit showed that he had wholly misapprehended the position. Counsel would also be interested to learn why Mr. Birkett had not taken recourse to action when the money was not forthcoming from the defendant bank.

Counsel, continuing, said that it appeared to him that the documents of the Stock Exchange was only intelligible to brokers themselves. There were several factors which went to prove that Mr. Ross did not know the true position of affairs. Firstly, there was his affidavit; secondly, his letter to the Man Chuen Bank; and thirdly, his interview with Mr. Russ. Mr. Russ, on these three occasions, had never said a word about Messrs. Moxon & Taylor.

He submitted that the Bank's case had been constant throughout. They held that the question of the set off was discredited. Would not any ordinary business man have raised that point? No question of agency had arisen until after Lammerts' bankruptcy. There was not a single document at that period but which denied expressly the existence of that agency, that Lammerts were acting on behalf of the Man Chuen Bank. There was no such agency. In the first place, the transaction in its financial aspect would not have supported it, because if Messrs. Lammerts were agents for Messrs. Moxon & Taylor, one would expect that Lammerts would be remunerated by Messrs. Moxon & Taylor. On the contrary, it was known that nothing was going from Messrs. Moxon & Taylor to Lammerts, because when the \$36,450 was received by them, it was to go without deduction to Moxon & Taylor.

Mr. Potter will delivered his address this morning.

There are many notable passengers on the around-the-world tourist liner a.s. *Laconia*, now in port, and among them is Mr. Edward Sykes, Honorary Police Commissioner of New York City and also Treasurer of the Police Pension Fund.

Mr. Sykes, who retired a few years ago from active duty, is a distinguished citizen of New York and he took a large part in the organisation of the Police Conference at New York where he met the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Hongkong's Captain-Superintendent of Police), when he attended that Conference, prior to returning to the Colony from Home leave.

Mr. Sykes is combining business with pleasure on his present tour around-the-world, with a view to further the project of bringing together the police chiefs of the world and to establish another step to international peace and general suppression of crime. It was this movement which led to the Conference of police chiefs from all parts of the world held last year in New York.

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Yesterday morning, Mr. Sykes, accompanied by Miss K. A. Larson (his secretary) and her mother (Mrs. W. L. Cleveland), who are also passengers on the *Laconia*, and making the world-tour, honoured Mr. R. E. Lindsell's Court at the Central Magistracy and were given seats beside Mr. Lindsell on the Bench. They appeared very interested in the proceedings and listened to a number of Chinese cases dealt with.

VISITING HONGKONG. NEW YORK POLICE COMMISSIONER ON "LACONIA."

DINNER TO HON. MR. E. D. C. WOLFE.

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DINNER TO C.S.P.

At the Hongkong Hotel last evening there was a very pleasant little function when the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe was the guest of honour at a dinner given by Police Commissioner Sykes.

Mr. Roger Culver Tredwell (the United States Consul-General in Hongkong) was among the local guests.

Other guests present from the *Laconia* were a former U.S. Senator, Cornelius W. Pugsley of New York; his son, Mr. Chester D. Pugsley, lawyer and banker of New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Clark on their sixth trip round the world; Capt. E. T. Britten, Commander of the vessel; Judge Knarlow Ignatius, President of Court of Appeal of Finland; Capt. W. B. Carson; Dr. H. Sweet; Mrs. Edith S. Sawtelle, Mr. John Vester, director of the Clark Cruise; the Rev. Father John A. McGoldrick; Dr. J. J. Brennan; Mr. Paul McGinnis, New York journalist who is commissioned to write special articles and magazine articles on observations during the trip. Miss K. A. Larson, Secretary to Commissioner Sykes, and her mother, Mrs. W. L. Cleveland were also present.

H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE.
PROMOTED TO LIEUTENANT.

It was announced in the Naval appointments of February 15th that Sub-Lieut. His Royal Highness Prince George, fourth son of their Majesties, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, with seniority of February 15th, and reappointed to His Majesty's ship *Hawkins*.

Prince George joined the *Hawkins*, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir E. S. Alexander-Sinclair, Commander-in-Chief, China, last year, and will remain on that station for the normal period of two years.

Secondly, any remuneration which Lammerts were to get according to the books was brokerage at the rate of \$150 from the Man Chuen Bank. That was, of course, wholly inconsistent with the agency of Lammerts for Moxon & Taylor.

The third point which Counsel cited to disprove agency was the letter from Mr. Birkett to Lammerts demanding payment of margin. This had been proceeded by a private letter to Mr. G. P. Lammert. Such letters could never have been written by a person to his agent.

Fourthly, the contents of the memorandum of September 19th were wholly inconsistent with such a case.

Fifthly, the evidence of Chan Wing Fook, as set out in his declarations, precluded them from such a case. There was the curious calculation of \$1,504 interest. Mr. Nisain and Mr. Lammert did not know how it had been arrived at, but they said that Mr. Birkett had made it out. Mr. Birkett had said that he was not responsible for the calculation. Then the evidence of the bank accountant had been contrary to the plaintiffs' case that the shares were delivered before payment was made.

Mr. Potter will delivered his address this morning.

There are many notable passengers on the around-the-world tourist liner a.s. *Laconia*, which arrived in port on Wednesday morning, with over 600 tourists on board, yesterday was towed from the Kowloon Wharves to Taikoo, where she was dry-docked, for the purpose of an examination of her shaft stern tube.

It was found that something was amiss with the stern tube, probably due to the working loose of some of the machinery, but as it was not known how long the work needed to remedy this would take, the liner went into dry-dock for an examination to ascertain exactly what is wrong.

It is not thought that anything very serious is wrong, and the liner was expected to be out of dock again by this morning.

THE "LACONIA." DOCKED YESTERDAY FOR EXAMINATION.

WET WEATHER INTERFERES WITH
TOURIST TRIPS.

The Cunard around-the-world tourist liner, a.s. *Laconia*, which arrived in port on Wednesday morning, with over 600 tourists on board, yesterday was towed from the Kowloon Wharves to Taikoo, where she was dry-docked, for the purpose of an examination of her shaft stern tube.

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The departure of the *Laconia* to-morrow evening is not likely to be delayed between the scheduled time.

The programme of the 643 passengers on the liner was again considerably marred by wet weather yesterday, and a number of the tourists chose to abandon the mapped out trips to the New Territories, around-the-Island, to the Peak and to Macao, in favour of the Hongkong Hotel and the shopping and curio districts. The more hardy and hot-to-be-daunted passengers, however, braved the elements and, clothed in waterproofs and cilekins, undertook the excursions planned and derived what enjoyment was possible from them.

Like the tourists from the *Resolute*, which left here on Wednesday evening for Manila, the *Laconia*'s passengers have so far seen the Colony only at a great disadvantage, and it is to be hoped that the downpour, drizzle, and overhanging clouds which have enshrouded the Peak and New Territories hills in a mist since Monday will clear for to-day and to-morrow, so that our visitors may derive more pleasure during their last two days in Hongkong.

It may be mentioned that on her first round-the-world cruise in 1924, the *Laconia* carried 723 passengers, nearly a hundred more than on this trip.

An exhibit on the *Laconia*, which causes much amusement, is a ricksha purchased in Kobe by Mr. Bert Essex, of Indianapolis, Ind. He is taking it home to his son in America.

Yesterday the tourists were conveyed to and from the *Laconia* at Taikoo by motor cars.

B. & S. STEAMER'S MISHAP.
"SUNNING" GROUNDS AT THE CHUSANS.

PASSENGERS TAKEN OFF ROCK.

According to a report made to the Harbour Office yesterday by the master of the a.s. *Kueichow* (China Navigation Company), which arrived in Hongkong late on Wednesday from Tientsin and Weihaiwei, another China Navigation Company's steamer, the *Sunning*, grounded in the Chusan Archipelago, but subsequently was re-floated by her master.

In his report the master of the *Kueichow* states that on the morning of March 15th he received a wireless message from the *Sunning*, and in consequence of this a boat was lowered from the *Kueichow* and twelve Chinese passengers were taken off Button Rock and returned to the *Sunning*, following which the *Sunning* heaved up her anchor and returned to Shanghai. There was, states the report, a moderate swell running at the time.

From what can be gathered from the meagre particulars available, it appears that the *Sunning*, which left this port for Shanghai about ten days ago, was returning from the Northern port to Hongkong when she struck Button Rock at 7.30 p.m. on March 14th. She got into wireless communication with the *Kueichow*, which, of course, went to her assistance, but found that the *Sunning* had been successfully re-floated by the time she arrived on the scene.

The Master of the *Kueichow* states that he is unable to state how the twelve Chinese passengers got ashore, but apparently they had jumped on to the rock as soon as the vessel struck, presumably without waiting to see whether she had received damage or not.

The *Sunning* did not appear any the worse for grounding and after her passengers had been returned to her, she sailed for Shanghai.

This is the third accident that has happened this year to the China Navigation Company's fleet.

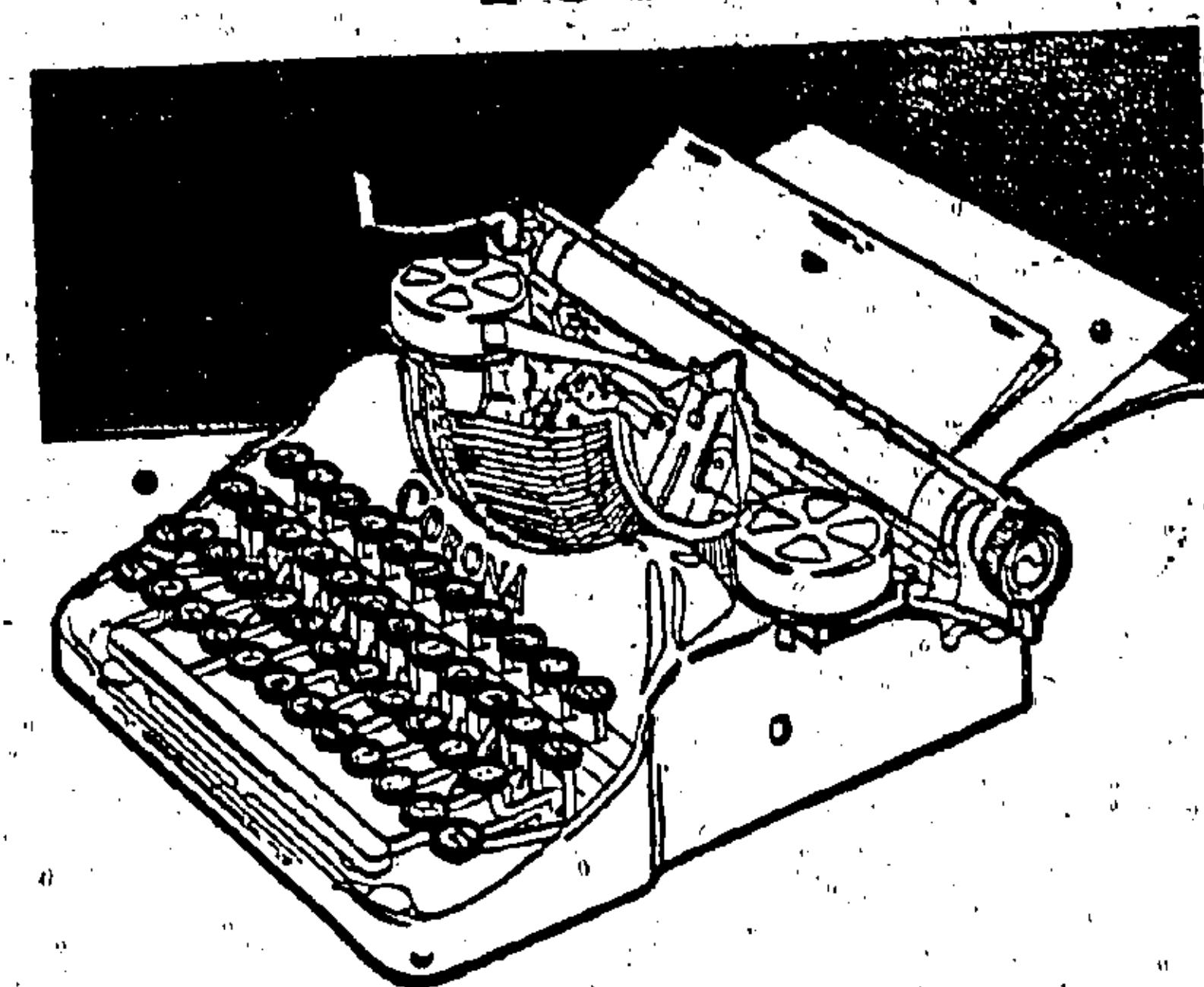
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CORONA FOUR



"THE ARISTOCRAT OF PORTABLES."



ROTARY DUPLICATORS.



STANDARD OFFICE TYPEWRITERS.

SOLE AGENTS

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

Phone 4567

It is essential for the future prosperity of trade in Hongkong and South China, that there should be increased co-operation between Foreign and Chinese business firms.

THE HONGKONG EVENING POST. THE ONLY CHINESE EVENING PAPER.

is the best field for enterprising Foreign Firms who wish to make their goods known amongst Chinese Firms of the highest standing.

All information regarding Advertisements from—
THE ADVERTISING and PUBLICITY BUREAU.
Alexandra Buildings. Tel. C. 30.

A.P.B.

ENGLISH RECORDS.

	ROSE MARIE	FOX-TROT
3591	INDIAN LOVE CALL	"
3708	EVERYBODY'S SWEETHEART	"
3783	SONYA	"
	GOT NO TIME	"
3690	TITINA	"
	O, KATHERINA	"
3702	OH! HOW I MISS YOU TO-NIGHT—WALTZ	"
	MY SWEETHEART SALLY	"

ANDERSON'S.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.

Telephone C. 4578.



Designs and Prices will appeal to you, and we invite your inspection.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 29TH MARCH, 1926, at Noon, for consideration of the Director's Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1925. The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd to the 28th MARCH, 1926 (both days inclusive). By Order of the Board of Directors, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 18th March, 1926. [3337]

BUNGALOWS.

R.B.L. 200—REFULSE BAY.

THE HONGKONG REALTY AND TRUST COMPANY, LTD., 16, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, will be pleased to receive Enquiries with Reference to the SIX BUNGALOWS which will Very Shortly be Ready for Occupation. [3335]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS for the FIRST EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 20th APRIL, 1926 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, HONGKONG CLUB and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES. ENTRIES will CLOSE at 12 o'clock NOON on SATURDAY, 20th MARCH, 1926. [3327]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

It is Regretted that the State of the Race Course will NOT PERMIT of its Use for School Sports or Athletic Meetings. R. J. PATTERSON, Clerk of the Course. [3310]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MARCH, 20TH, 1926, at 9.15 P.M.

SIXTH TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

MAIN EVENT:

FR. JEN'S ROUND CONTENT.

STOKER NAGELIN.

FRENCH ORIGINER "JULIEN MICHELET."

KID ALFRED, MANILA, P.I.

AND ABOUT FIVE OTHER CONTENTS.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S FOR—

MEMBERS Only on THURSDAY, 18th INST.

GENERAL PUBLIC on FRIDAY, the 19th

and SATURDAY, the 20th INST.

PRICES—\$3.00, \$3.00 and \$1.00.

[3313]

BULL TERRIER PUPS, Pure White.

Born 14th FEBRUARY, 1926, Will be Ready for Delivery about 29th MARCH.

PRICE—\$30.

BITCHES—\$85.

Can be Seen on Application to Hon. SECRETARY, U.S.R.C. [3315]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION

FOUR LOTS OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES,

NAMES—

LOT No. 1

ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at TAI KOK TSUI in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and Registered at the LAND OFFICE as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 181.

Together with the Messuages or Tenements and other Erections and Buildings thereon now known as Nos. 91 and 93, KREMER STREET.

LOT No. 2

ALL THOSE Pieces or Parcels of Ground situate at TAI KOK TSUI aforesaid and respectively Registered at the LAND OFFICE as SECTION A AND THE REMAINING PORTION OF KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 181.

Together with the Messuages or Tenements and other Erections and Buildings thereon respectively now known as Nos. 115 and 117, KREMER STREET.

LOT No. 3

ALL THOSE Pieces or Parcels of Ground situate at FUK TSUN HEUNG in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and respectively Registered at the LAND OFFICE as SECTIONS A AND B AND THE REMAINING PORTION OF KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 116.

Together with the Messuages or Tenements and other Erections and Buildings thereon respectively now known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, NEWCHWANG STREET.

LOT No. 4

ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at SHAMSHUIPO in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and Registered at the LAND OFFICE as SECTION A OF NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 139.

Together with the Messuages or Tenements and other Erections and Buildings thereon now known as No. 11, KI LUNG STREET.

IN FOUR LOTS

By Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer, THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS, No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, HONGKONG, ON FRIDAY, the 26th DAY OF MARCH, 1926, at 3 o'clock P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO., Mortgagees' Solicitors, St. George's Building, Chater Road, OR TO—

Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer, No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, Dated the 12th day of March, 1926. [3303]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Association will be held in the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY, 23rd MARCH, 1926, at 3.15 P.M., to pass and adopt the Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1925, and to elect Officers, etc. By Order, P. M. HODGSON, Hon. Secretary. [3334]

HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in the Office of Messrs. SHAW, TONG & Co., St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th DAY OF MARCH, 1926, at 11.00 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended on the 31st DECEMBER, 1925, and of electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED From the 18th to the 24th MARCH, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, S. COURTNEY COOK, Secretary. Hongkong, 9th March, 1926. [3326]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

IN the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 25th MARCH, 1926, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1925, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 20th MARCH, 1926, until THURSDAY, the 25th MARCH, 1926, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 15th March, 1926. [3320]

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned on FRIDAY, the 26th MARCH, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended the 31st DECEMBER, 1925. The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED From the 18th to the 26th MARCH, 1926, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers, HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, 5th March, 1926. [3275]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 27th MARCH, 1926, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st OCTOBER, 1925. The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED FROM FRIDAY, the 19th DAY OF MARCH, to MONDAY, the 26th DAY OF MARCH, 1926, both days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 15th March, 1926. [3321]

NOTICE.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1926. [3321]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 3461 for 25 Shares of 24 Per Share Paid Up, Numbered 43751/43775 in this Society standing in the Joint Names of HARRY CLABURN PEARCE and JOHN HERMAN TEESEDALE, both of Shanghai, has been Declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed CANCELLED and of No Effect, and a NEW Certificate for the 25 Shares will be Issued in its stead by the Society. PAUL LAUDER, General Manager. Hongkong, 23rd February, 1926. [3233]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

WITH Reference to the Notice to the Shareholders of this Company dated 27th JANUARY, 1926, whereby the Final Call of \$5.00 per share on the New Shares was made payable on 1st APRIL, 1926 instead of 1st FEBRUARY, 1926, the General Managers and Consulting Committee have decided, in view of the conditions prevailing at present, to Further EXTEND the Time for Payment of This Call. NOTICE IS ACCORDINGLY HEREBY GIVEN that that Date for Payment of the Final Call is POSTPONED to 2nd JULY, 1926, and that the Form of Bankers' Receipt already sent to Shareholders can be used as though the date named therein were the 2nd JULY, 1926. For The HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 16th March, 1926. [3330]

INTIMATIONS

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at HUNG HOM in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and Registered at the LAND OFFICE as HUNG HOM INLAND LOT No. 176 (Site of No. 108, WONG STREET). Together with the Messuages or Tenement and other Erections and Buildings thereon, in Course of Construction.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at YAU MATI in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and Registered at the LAND OFFICE as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 235 (Site of No. 572, CANTON ROAD). Together with the Messuages or Tenement and other Erections and Buildings thereon, in Course of Construction.

IN TWO LOTS

By Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer, AT THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS, No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, HONGKONG, ON THURSDAY, the 25th DAY OF MARCH, 1926, at 3 o'clock P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO., Mortgagees' Solicitors, St. George's Building, Chater Road, OR TO—

Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer, No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, Dated the 10th day of March, 1926. [3297]

AMAH WANTED.

CAN Any Lady Recommend Thoroughly Reliable AMAH for Three Children in ARRIL? Good Wages.—Mrs. ORR, c/o Messrs. BORD & CO., TAIPEI, FORMOSA. [3333]

WANTED.

SECOND HAND MOTOR CAR, in Good Running Order. Price and Particulars to be Addressed to G.P., c/o Gunboat "PATRIA," MACAO. Macao, 17th March, 1926. [3332]

SARAWAK GOVERNMENT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ASSISTANT CONTROLLER, Government

Optical Monopoly. Salary: \$400 Per Month, Free Furnished Quarters, 3 Year Agreement with Prospect of Permanent Employment with Salary Rising to Maximum \$600, and Provident Fund. Experience of Chinese and Personal References Essential. Preferably Unmarried. Apply Box No. 3298, c/o Hongkong Daily Press Office [3288]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement). Apply to—

SECRETARY,

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

2032

TO LET.

A 4-ROOMED FLAT in CANNARYON BUILDINGS, KOWLOON. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS, ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Building. [3286]

TO LET.

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with Modern Conveniences in GRANVILLE ROAD, KOWLOON. Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION. [3307]

TWO LET FROM APRIL 1st, for 6 Months. "TAIWO" Fully Furnished Six-roomed HOUSE on BAKER ROAD Within Five Minutes Walk of Tram Station. Staff of Experience and Long Service to the Advertiser, will be left in the House. Apply—

HOLYOAK, c/o HOLYOAK, MANN & Co., Ltd. [3285]

UNFURNISHED FLAT TO LET in

A modern BUILDING, KOWLOON. Four Large Rooms and Crawl Quarters. Fittings Available. Now Vacant until August. Apply—

Box No. 609. [3283]

TO BAKERS, HOTELS.—STOCKTAK-

ING SALE of Pure Blackberry and Strawberry Jams in Case Lots of 72 pound Tins at \$38 and \$22.50 Per Case. Two Weeks Only.—MONTGOMERY, OLLEBERTON & Co., 10, Des Vaux Road Cent. Tel. 4630.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

Splendid Situation. Electric Light. For Terms—Apply to H. L. BEER, W. H. W. H. [3282]

TO LET.—From April 1st, 1926, for Six

Months, Well Furnished Flat, Four Rooms, Central District, All Modern Conveniences including Elevator. Apply—Box No. 155 c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [3185]

INTIMATION

ELIZABETH ARDEN

NEW YORK. LONDON. PARIS.

ELIZABETH ARDEN, whose smart Salons are frequented by the most beautiful women of the fashionable world, sends these wise suggestions to all women:

Don't mistake the cultivation of loveliness for make-up. They are miles apart! It is wisdom, of course, to make subtle use of fine toilet accessories to enhance and accent the features and the natural colouring. But it is tragic to try to hide blemishes with cosmetics, for each year you will grow more dependent on these artificial means of concealing the ravages of your unwisdom.

Learn to care for your skin scientifically, to keep it young and naturally lovely. Quickened the circulation that carries off poisons and brings fresh colour to the cheeks. Nourish the tissues to keep them firm and round. Drive away all signs of age by holding the keen contour and the radiant sparkle of youth. You can!

The Venetian Preparations, which I made first for the treatments given in my Salons, are now on special display at

WATSON'S

whose assistants will give every information and advice concerning the preparations most suited to individual cases.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

[50]

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 19TH, 1926.

A LOCAL ORCHESTRA.

Wireless enthusiasts in Hongkong are at a great disadvantage as compared with "listeners" who are resident in Great Britain or America. It is difficult for those who have not been "home" recently to realise the amazing rapidity with which the wireless habit has spread. People in remote villages can hear the band at the Savoy Hotel or the music of the "Midnight Follies"; if the output from one broadcasting station is not acceptable it is often possible to "listen in" to some other programme. In time it may happen that we shall find wireless in many homes in Hongkong, although even if we could "listen in" to London or New York there is always the time factor. It would be a great trial to most people if they had to rise at say 5 a.m. in order to listen to dance music played at the Savoy Hotel. However, local wireless sets can catch some of the broadcasting from Shanghai. One of the most enjoyable programmes recently available was a concert performed by the Shanghai Municipal Orchestra. Anyone in Hongkong who heard that programme must have wished that such musical treats were common in this Colony. In one respect we are more fortunate, than Shanghai, for here we have always a regiment, and a military band is a constant favourite with all sections of the community. The Shanghai Municipality maintains, at some considerable expense, we believe, an orchestra which does a great deal to provide pleasure for many thousands of people. We have had sporadic efforts made by individuals (mostly those who wished to raise money

for charity) which have provided, very occasionally, good orchestral concerts in Hongkong. We venture to suggest that the time has now come when there should be some organised effort for regular concerts, and we appeal to the local Philharmonic Society to carry out this idea so that there shall be more music for the general public. We particularly lay stress upon the need of seeking the co-operation of the military authorities. No doubt the Royal Navy and the Police would also help. In the summer there could be weekly open-air concerts, and in the winter audiences would be attracted to the City Hall. No doubt local amateur singers would gladly help; it is not impossible that the moving spirits of the local Amateur Dramatic Club would provide occasional curtain-raisers so as to vary the programme. All such details could be easily worked out by a committee of enthusiasts. The problem that arises is, of course, to find the enthusiasts, who will provide the necessary driving power. In that connection we have a final suggestion which we offer in all humility. As variety is the spice of life, why should not the Committee of the Ministering Children's League set to work at once with the above central idea of a series of local orchestral concerts? Not "high-brow" music, but the sort that is popular without being cheap and tawdry. A great deal of time and labour is spent now in a very good cause but not efficiently. There would be expenses involved in arranging the series of concerts, just as there are expenses for a bazaar. We are quite sure, however, that the general public would rather spend money for musical evenings than for cushions and other products of a bazaar. Anyhow we sincerely hope that if there is no co-operation between the Ministering Children's League and the Philharmonic Society that the latter will supply orchestral concerts at regular intervals for the general public. The great success of the Shanghai Municipal Orchestra should stimulate some interest in music in Hongkong.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese woman was fined \$10 for trying to export \$20 from the Colony. The P. & O. s.s. "Delta" will arrive in Hongkong at 7 a.m., to-day instead of arriving this afternoon as previously announced. Mr. W. Kay, of Queen's College, is among the passengers leaving on the P. & O. s.s. "Kilda" to-morrow. He is going on Home leave. A foki in the employ of a beef stall at Yau-mat, absconded on Wednesday, with \$203 which he had collected for his master from various shops. A musicale will be held at the Helena May Institute on Thursday, March 25th, at 5.30 p.m. Tickets, including tea, 50 cents each, must be booked before noon on the 24th inst.—ADVT.

Mr. F. M. Ellis, of 455, The Peak, has reported to the police that sometime between March 16th and 17th, some person stole \$48 in money from an unlocked drawer in his bedroom. An Indian from Singapore was sentenced, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, to a month's hard labour for travelling on board the Nam Sang without paying his passage. Mr. Un Hew Fan, who used to be Hon. Secretary of the Chinese Recreation Club, has returned to the Colony with his wife. Mr. Un has been managing the New York branch of the Bank of Canton.

The Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, L.D., has consented to give away the awards at a prize distribution and concert being held under the auspices of the Tutorial Institute at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Hall to-morrow evening. Our Chinese correspondent states that the Kuomintang leaders in Canton have been informed that the Germans in Swatow are complying with the order of the local authorities to pay their house tax, like Chinese residents, but other foreigners, through the British Consulate, are protesting against the order.

Our Chinese correspondent reports that on March 15th, the system of commandeering private ships by militarists for troops transportation was renewed in Canton, despite recent orders prohibiting this injustice to shipowners.

At the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps Headquarters last night a farewell dinner was given by the Scottish Company to Capt. J. B. Ross, 2nd-Lieut. H. E. D. Adams and 2nd-Lieut. K. S. Morrison, all of the Scottish Company, who are leaving the Colony on long Home leave.

An Indian watchman was fined \$10 at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, for having assaulted an Indian constable outside the Kowloon City Police Station. Since the Hungghom bomb outrage a constable has been posted at this spot, and no one is allowed to enter without permission. Replying to a question asked by the Hon. Sir Henry Pollock at a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council yesterday, the Colonial Secretary stated that the question of whether the work of straightening the Nathan Road at its junction with Gascoigne Road would be brought up at the next regular meeting of the Finance Committee.

In addition to performing "The Sport of Kings," at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, to-morrow evening, and "No, No Nanette" on Saturday at a matinee and again in the evening, "The Quaints" will also present "No, No Nanette" at the Theatre Royal on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. On Thursday evening they will perform "The Sport of Kings," on Friday evening, "The Ghost Train," and on Saturday evening "The Unfair Sex." They will also present "No, No Nanette" at a special matinee on Saturday, March 27th, at 4.15 p.m.

The third ladies' night at the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, was held last night. Despite the inclemency of the weather there were about 120 members and lady friends present, and as on the two previous Ladies' Nights a very enjoyable time was spent. A very pleasing entertainment was provided, those contributing to the programme being Miss McGill, Mrs. Sanger, Mrs. Robson and Mr. J. Petrie (songs); the Rev. G. E. Arrow-smith (vocal and instrumental entertainment) and Dr. G. W. Hollings. An original feature of the programme was a competition which consisted of faces drawn on cardboard, and cut up in the form of jigsaw puzzle pieces. The winner of the competition was the person who succeeded in getting the pieces together to form one face before anyone else had managed it.

CHINESE PROPERTY ON SHAMEN. MORE "SQUEEZE" FOR THE BOYCOTT COMMITTEE. [FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Canton Strike Committee has acceded to the request of Chinese merchants for permission to enter Shamen to withdraw what they need from the godowns and safe deposits there. The Kuomintang Trade Commissioner will issue cards for those going to and from Shamen at a fee of one to two per cent. of the value of the articles to be withdrawn, plus stamp duty, part of the income from this source going to the Strike Committee maintenance fund and part to the Kuomintang treasury.

SHIPPING TROUBLE ON THE WEST RIVER.

OPIUM SMUGGLING AND SHIP-OWNERS' RESPONSIBILITY.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The West River Shipping Guild, is threatening to suspend traffic as a protest against the recent decision of the Kuomintang to confiscate the s.s. Kuo Ning, condemned for smuggling (two hundred taels of opium were discovered in the possession of a passenger). The Guild officers contend that ship masters should not be held responsible for the acts of passengers of which they have no previous knowledge and suggest that, henceforth, the Kuomintang Opium Monopoly Bureau should station officers on ships to take preventive measures, should they desire to do so. The vessels concerned in the threatened suspension ply between Canton and Wuchow.

CABLES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

GERMANS PLEASED AT FRENCH EXPRESSION OF FRIENDSHIP.

LONDON, March 17th.

The speeches in the Assembly of the League of Nations were broadcast and heard distinctly in London.

At Geneva the German delegates listened in their hotel to the speeches in the Assembly and were most impressed with the declarations of Sir Austen Chamberlain and M. Briand, especially M. Briand's warm expression of friendship for Germany.

"The League must now retrieve its lost position." With these words plus a hope that the work of the League would not be arrested but would progress for the benefit of humanity, Baron Ishii closed the momentous Session.

M. Franco (Brazil) in the course of his opening statement said that the work of Locarno must find a place within the framework of the League, and it was not for the League to find a place within the framework of the political constitution of Locarno. He added that the Council cannot refuse to recognise the loyalty of Brazil or the high reasons inspiring her conduct.

BRITISH PRESS CRITICISMS.

What is described as the "Fiasco of Geneva" is the theme of strongly worded articles. This morning's *Times* says the home of an institution designed to prevent war is suddenly transformed into a scene of the crudest manifestations of the very intrigues that drive desperate nations to war.

The *Daily Telegraph* expresses scepticism that the assurances of the work at Locarno will remain intact.

The *Westminster Gazette* is apprehensive of further damage to the League if any reshuffling of the Council is not carried out in a more honourable process than the "blackmailing competition" just ended.

The *Daily Chronicle* accuses France of gerrymandering the League, but if Sir Austen Chamberlain had taken a stronger stand a month ago the trouble would not have arisen.

The *Daily News* finds Sir Austen Chamberlain and M. Briand jointly responsible for the disgraceful proceeding which made the League an Aunt Sally for every political jackanapes.

GERMANY TRIUMPHANT.

PARIS, March 18th.

The papers opine that Germany that has come out not only absolved, but celebrated, exalted and triumphant.

MUSOLINI BLAMED.

BERLIN, March 18th.

The Nationalist papers virulently attack Herr Luther and Herr Stresemann for their "sheeplike patience and servility," and demand their resignation.

Lokai Anzeiger rejoices that the League is now a heap of ruins.

The Socialist *Vorwarts* and two other papers are of the opinion that Brazil was secretly supported by Mussolini.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

THE AMERICAN VIEW.

New York, March 18th.

The newspapers generally consider there is no occasion for pessimism, because, as the *New York World* says "Europe is no worse than three months ago. It is simply not so advanced as it was advertised to be."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REORGANISATION OF THE COUNCIL.

GENEVA, March 18th.

It is understood the Committee to examine the question of reorganisation of the Council will include members of the Council and representatives of Switzerland, Poland, Germany, China and Argentina.

The last named is an interesting inclusion in view of Argentina's withdrawal from the League three years ago on account of divergence of opinion, notably regarding the composition of the Council. It is also noteworthy that Germany is included though not yet a member. The report of the Committee will be presented in September.

AMERICAN CLAIMS.

BRITAIN AND SENATOR BORAH'S RESOLUTION.

LONDON, March 18th.

British circles are astonished at the idea underlying Senator Borah's resolution requesting the State Department to report what steps had been taken towards the negotiation of American claims against Britain and France in connection with the violation of the rights of neutrals prior to the American entry into the Great War.

On this matter a message from Washington says the Foreign Relations Committee has not acted. It is indicated that Mr. Kellogg will welcome an opportunity of discussing the question with Senator Borah, and Mr. Kellogg and the Ambassador Mr. Houghton will discuss it at pending conferences.

Another message says there is no evidence that the United States intends to push the claims seriously.

LATER.

The London papers are unable to understand how such a claim can be prosecuted.

The *Daily Telegraph's* diplomatic correspondent says British circles are completely taken aback, and decline to credit that the United States will give official effect to the suggestion, and opines the Americans have too keen a sense of the equity of humour to be influenced by such divagations.

The correspondent argues that juridically America will be stopped from advancing such a claim by her own acts as a co-blockader after her entry into the war.

The *Morning Post's* diplomatic correspondent points out it was at America's instigation when she entered the war that Japan was asked to tighten her grip on Eastern waters.

The *Daily News* says the supposed claims total millions of pounds, and adds it goes without saying Britain will emphatically repudiate Senator Borah's contention, but it seems certain that powerful political and commercial interests in the United States will press it.

A previous cable announced Senator Borah's resolution, and mentioned that it was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee of which Senator Borah is the Chairman.

DUTCH "HERETIC."

TO BE EXPELLED AND DEPRIVED OF PASTORATE.

AMSTERDAM, March 18th.

The general Synod of the Dutch Secessionist Calvinist Church at Assen have unanimously decided to expel from the Reformed Church Dr. Gelkerken, who is also to be deprived of his pastorate of Amsterdam South on account of preaching while under suspension.

ENGINEERING DEADLOCK.

STRIKERS' "NO SURRENDER" MANIFESTO.

LONDON, March 17th.

The Executives of the seven Unions involved in the threatened lock-out of engineers have decided to instruct Messrs. Hoe's men to resume work by March 18th, but the men have issued a manifesto that they are not going to surrender.

COBHAM DECORATED.

RECIPIENT OF THE AIR FORCE CROSS.

LONDON, March 17th.

Mr. Alan Cobham has been awarded the Air Force Cross in recognition of his flight from London to Cape Town and back.

THE BELGIAN FLIGHT.

BRUSSELS, March 17th.

The Belgian aviators who are flying to the Congo have arrived at Mongalla, in the Sudan.

OBITUARY.

FAMOUS RUSSIAN CAVALRY COMMANDER.

Moscow, March 17th.

The death is announced of General Brusiloff, the famous cavalry commander. General Brusiloff, who was 63 years of age, belonged to an old Russian noble family. He fought in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8; later became director of the cavalry school for officers at Petrograd, and became commander of the 14th Army Corps in 1909. In the Great War he commanded the Russian Army which invaded Galicia and crossed the Carpathians in the Spring of 1915. After the retreat of 1915 his army group on the Russian left wing advanced victoriously in June, 1916. After the Russian Revolution he succeeded General Alexieff in June, 1917, as Generalissimo under the Provisional Government and conducted a temporarily successful offensive. He acknowledged the chief of the Soviet armies in May, 1920.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

RESULTS OF WEDNESDAY'S MATCHES.

LONDON, March 17th.

The following are the results of to-day's principal football matches:

DIVISION I.

Arsenal, 4; Sheffield U., 0.
Everton, 2; Sunderland, 1.
Manchester C., 0; Blackburn, 1.
Bolton, 3; Manchester U., 1.

DIVISION III. (SOUTH).

Southend, 0; Millwall, 2.

DIVISION III. (NORTH).

Chesterfield, 4; Coventry, 3.
Kilmarnock, 3; Aberdeen, 0.
Dundee, 1; Celtic, 2.

RUGBY CUP.

In the final of the Hospitals Rugby Cup, which was played at Richmond, St. Thomas' Hospital beat Guy's Hospital by five points to nil.

TEST CRICKET.

M.C.C. AND JAMAICA MATCH DRAWN.

KINGSTON, March 17th.

The Test Match was drawn. The scores were:

Jamaica, 255 and 277 (for five wickets).
M.C.C., 176 (for nine wickets) declared.

In Jamaica's first innings, Scott scored 58, and in their second knock he contributed 72. Nares was top scorer with 140, not out.

For the M.C.C. Jameson scored 110, Watson 103 (not out), Smith 50 and Kilner 54.

BOAT RACE TRIAL.

OXFORD CREW'S FULL COURSE PRACTICE.

LONDON, March 17th.

The Oxford crew, in a Boat Race trial this afternoon, did the distance from Putney to Mortlake in 19 min. 7 secs.

The fastest time on record in the actual race was 18 min. 29 secs., made by Oxford in 1911.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

DRAW FOR THE FIRST ROUND ANNOUNCED.

WASHINGTON, March 17th.

The draw for the first round of the Davis Cup has resulted in the countries being paired as follows:

European Zone—Argentina v. Hungary; Spain v. Ireland; Britain v. Poland; Rumania v. Italy; Holland v. Belgium; South Africa v. Portugal; Sweden v. Switzerland; France v. Denmark; and India v. Czechoslovakia. Australia meets the winner of the South Africa v. Portugal match.

American Zone—Cuba v. Canada; Japan v. Mexico. The Philippines will meet the winner of the Japan v. Mexico match.

[The present holders of the Davis Cup, the United States, will meet the eventual winner of the above competition in the challenge round.]

JAPANESE ENTRANTS.

Tokyo, March 17th.

The Japanese Tennis Association have decided to send three entrants for the Davis Cup to America, Tawara, Tobu and Harada. Tawara is regarded as the best player produced by Japan.

SLOWLY SINKING.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S FATHER SERIOUSLY ILL.

New York, March 17th.

A message from Plymouth (Vermont) states that President Coolidge's octogenarian father is slowly sinking.

Large gangs of men, equipped with snow-ploughs, have been working day and night for the past few days to keep the snow-bound road clear from the railway station, for a distance of thirteen miles, to the house where the President's father is lying, and on which the interest of the United States is centred. This work is being maintained so that the President may reach his father's bedside without delay should the call come.

\$100,000,000 ESTATE.

FAMILY SUIT BEGAN BY COUNTESS OF SUFFOLK.

CHICAGO, March 17th.

The Courts here have begun the hearing of a suit by the Countess of Suffolk and her three nieces, Lady Cynthia Mosley, Lady Alexandra Metcalf and Baroness Ravensdale, to oust her brother Mr. Joseph Leiter, from the trusteeship of the estate of the late Mr. Levi Z. Leiter, pioneer merchant prince of Chicago, which is valued at one hundred million dollars, on the ground of alleged mismanagement. Mr. Leiter is, on the contrary, supported by another sister, Mrs. Campbell, widow of a Colonel in the British Army and her three children.

SERIOUS CRIMES.

ROBBERIES, KIDNAPPING AND MURDER ON THE MAINLAND.

The police yesterday received no less than four reports of serious crimes committed on the mainland. Three of the reports concerned armed robbery and kidnapping, and one related to a case of suspected murder. Two of the robberies were at Yaumati and one at Sha Tau Kok; while the murder took place in Sham Shui Po. Each of the robberies was carried out by three men.

An armed robbery was carried out by three men at a paper shop at No. 330, Shanghai Street, first floor, Yaumati, late on Wednesday night, who after ransacking the premises, escaped with jewellery and money to the value of \$124.

One of the men was armed with a revolver and his accomplices bound and gagged the inmates before searching the place.

The second outrage was perpetrated at 12.30 yesterday morning, and in this instance three men, one armed with a revolver and one with a dagger, entered an unnumbered house at Man Uk Pin, Sha Tau Kok district. They held up the inmates, a Chinese rubber planter and his wife, and ransacked the place, making off with money, jewellery and clothing to the total value of \$768. Before making their departure from the scene of the crime, the robbers kidnapped the two sons of the occupiers, aged 18 and 9 years respectively. It is thought that they are being held for ransom.

The third robbery took place at Yaumati yesterday afternoon, when, between two and three o'clock, three men entered No. 428, Reclamation Street, 2nd floor, and after holding up the inmates in the usual manner, escaped with money and jewellery, to the value of \$200.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

What is suspected by the police as a case of murder has come to light by the discovery of the body of a married woman named Pan Ying, aged 39 years, who lived at No. 171, Lai Chi Kok Road, ground floor, Sham Shui Po. This woman's body was found in No. 104, Nam Chung Street, 2nd floor, Sham Shui Po. The reason for her visit to this place is unknown. From an examination made by the police, she appears to have been struck down with a knife.

BRITISH RUBBER.

MR. HOOVER AND PRICE FIXING DISCRIMINATIONS.

New York, March 17th.

Addressing the Export Managers' Club, Mr. Hoover asserted that the recent fight against British rubber control had served to warn foreign governments that they cannot with impunity mobilise raw materials to the disadvantage of American consumers. He advocated the speedy abolition of Government operation of ships as an essential development of the merchant marine and the extension of American foreign trade. He expressed the fullest confidence in the ability of the United States to maintain its share of the world's foreign trade, and urged American co-operation in European reconstruction by means of additional loans for productive purposes. He scouted the fears that the foreign repayment of debts would upset the American trade balance, and similarly denied that an increased tariff would diminish the total imports as to destroy the ability of other nations to buy from America. He estimated that the annual foreign debt payment would be 900 million dollars, which was more than counterbalanced by the vast payments abroad, like tourists' expenditure, as well as American loans totalling 700 million dollars annually.

Mr. Hoover said he was unalterably opposed to reprisals or a trade war on the part of the United States against price-fixing discriminations like, "the British rubber monopoly." He opined that such problems should be handled by manufacturers themselves, and suggested that whose policy was exemplified in the recent fall of fifty per cent. in the price of rubber.

MATTEOTTI MURDER.

STARTLING EVIDENCE GIVEN AT TRIAL.

CHIFFI, March 17th.

Startling evidence was given on the resumption of the Matteotti trial. Two clerks testified that they saw the actual kidnapping of the man by four others whom they were unable to identify, one of whom hit the victim in the stomach and then threw him into the motor car which drove off.

Senor Nello Quilici, former head of staff of the newspaper *Corriere Italiano*, directed by the Fascist Filippelli, testified that on June 10th, Filippelli allowed him to drive home in the former's motor car, which Dumini drove. The car was left in Quilici's garage. On the following morning, Quilici discovered the car damaged, the upholstery cut and a window broken, and found a pair of journalists' scissors lying inside. He was dissatisfied with Filippelli's explanation and retired from the paper. The Fascist counsel Farinacci formally disclaimed any connection between the Fascist Party and Filippelli.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE POWERS' ULTIMATUM.

THREATENED ACTION, NOT TO BE TAKEN.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATORS SHOT DOWN AT PEKING.

PEKING, March 18th.

The Foreign Office has replied to the Powers' ultimatum. The reply is considered satisfactory, and therefore the threatened action will not be taken.

LATER.

Chinese guards fired on a thousand students demonstrating at the Cabinet Office against the Taku reply. Seventeen students were killed and sixteen wounded.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S NOTE.

LATER.

Following is an unofficial translation of the Waichiaopu's reply to Mr. Oudendijk, Doyen of the Diplomatic Body.

"We hasten to reply to Your Excellency's note of March 16th, and acknowledge the Memorandum which the commanders of the naval forces at Tientsin handed to the Taku Forts authorities, which you also referred to the Waichiaopu. We immediately conveyed the same to the local military authorities instructing them to examine and act upon your demands."

"Communication between Peking and the sea, as provided in the Protocol, must not be imperilled. The necessity of this has been recognised by the Chinese Government hitherto. Unfortunately, military disputes and operations have recently occurred in the vicinity of Taku, causing foreign shipping to be subjected to some restrictions. Having received more than one Note on this subject from the foreign Powers the Chinese Government is doing its utmost to find means to remove the obstacles and restore communications with the sea. These facts are probably within your knowledge. The Foreign Ministers concerned, however, without awaiting an amicable settlement instructed the Commanders of their naval forces at Tientsin to lodge a memorandum giving a time limit.

"Judging from the contents of this communication the attitude adopted by the naval forces in the opinion of the Chinese Government, is beyond the scope of the 1901 Protocol, and the Chinese Government cannot regard the communication as appropriate. The Chinese Government having instructed the local military forces to give due consideration to and act upon the terms conveyed in your memorandum, begs you to convey this Note to all the Ministers of the Powers having naval forces at Tientsin and request them to instruct their Naval Commanders as soon as possible to consult amicably with the local Chinese military authorities regarding a means to maintain safe communications along the channel to the sea and to refrain from carrying out any drastic measures, in view of the existing friendship between China and the countries concerned."

JAPAN AND THE INCIDENT.

Tokyo, March 17th.

The Cabinet has decided to instruct Mr. Yoshizawa to demand a formal apology for the Taku incident, punishment of the guilty Chinese and indemnification of the wounded. Mr. Yoshizawa has been instructed to negotiate the details and make them as lenient as possible.

The Government spokesman said it did not matter whether China accepts responsibility. Japan does not intend to resort to force if there is no agreement, but might take up the question with the World Court. He emphasised that friendly and peaceable results were Japan's main aim.

(Continued on next Column.)

"TAIPING'S" TRIP.

SYDNEY TO HONGKONG IN 18 DAYS.

The new Australian-Oriental Line Steamer *Tai ping*, which arrived in Junk Bay at 8 p.m. on Wednesday night, put up a remarkably fine steaming performance between Sydney and Hongkong.

Leaving Sydney at 4 p.m. on Saturday, February 27th, the *Tai ping* called at Townsville to load frozen and general cargo. Calls were also made at Cairns and Thursday Island and then the vessel went direct to Manila where she arrived on Sunday evening at 5 p.m. leaving again on Monday at 6.30 p.m.

The *Tai ping* showed excellent sea going qualities, and all the passengers agreed that the voyage had been a most pleasant one. They particularly praised the general accommodation of the ship, the cuisine and good service.

Amongst the passengers by the *Tai ping* for Hongkong were:—Mrs. and Miss Simpson, Mr. L. G. Watson, Capt. A. McKinnon, Mr. "Bud" Fisher, Mr. J. Cooper, Mr. A. Flood, Mr. L. C. Woolrych, Miss Woolrych, Miss Olive Garbutt, Mr. T. Busby, Mr. Slesser, Dr. Seymour, Capt. H. H. Williams, Mr. E. Neild, Mr. and Mrs. Park and two children, Mr. Cootes, Mr. D. Anderson, Mrs. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Lim and three children, Miss Goocy, Miss Choon, Mrs. Hosan and child, and Mr. Greene.

The *Tai ping* is Commanded by Capt. H. Evans Hamilton, who has with him Mr. A. M. Frame, Chief Officer, Mr. A. D. Forsyth, Chief Engineer, and Mr. L. A. Campbell, Purser.

SEQUEL TO QUARREL.

A "TAKADA" INCIDENT RECALLED.

A sequel to a quarrel between a number of Chinese boatmen on the s.s. *Takada* recently, during which two were stabbed, took place at the Kowloon Magistrate's court yesterday afternoon, when before Mr. J. H. B. Nicholl, three boatmen were charged with assault.

The evidence for the prosecution showed that on March 8th the defendants together with two other boatmen were on board the s.s. *Takada* soliciting passengers. A quarrel which had arisen previously on a Japanese steamer between the five men, broke out afresh, and a struggle ensued. Later it was found that the two complainants had been stabbed.

The complainants failed to recognise any of the men in court as committing the stabbing, but it was stated that the third defendant had hit one of the complainants.

Mr. D. McCallum, who was for the defence, after the complainants had given their evidence relative to the incident on the *Takada*, suggested that it would save time if both complainants and defendants were bound over.

LU RESPONSIBLE FOR THE "INCIDENT."

PEKING, March 18th.

It is learned from a reliable source that Lu Chung Lin, Commander of the Kuomintang at Tientsin, has unofficially admitted responsibility for the Taku incident, though it is understood the question of saving his face is at present preventing a formal acknowledgment.

It is understood the Japanese Government has instructed Mr. Yoshizawa to endeavour to settle the matter as soon as possible as procrastination is likely to arouse ill-feeling between both countries. Official despatches received at Tokyo this morning confirm that the Shantung gunboats were instructed to give up the blockade last night.

NO RECOURSE TO "TOO HASTY" METHODS.

LATER.

The first section of Reuter's cable agrees with the official translation as regards wording. The second section follows, upon examination of the contents of this communication:—

"It appears that the naval commanders at Tientsin thereby assumed an attitude which the Chinese Government considers beyond the scope of the Protocol. The Chinese Government cannot recognise this as an equitable means. Competent Chinese military authorities have been authorised to take proper measures regarding the different clauses of the said communication. At the same time we request Your Excellency to communicate with the Ministers having naval forces at Tientsin to the end that they on their side immediately authorise their naval commanders at Tientsin to enter into relations with the local Chinese military authorities in order to find together proper ways and means for the maintenance of communications with the sea."

"It is essential no recourse should be had to extreme or 'too hasty' methods."

MILITARY AUTHORITIES AGREE TO DEMANDS.

LATER.

Pi Shou Cheng, on behalf of the Tientsin flotilla, has agreed unconditionally to all the demands of the Powers. Lu Chung Lin has agreed to all except that regarding the inspection of foreign vessels, on which he has made a slight reservation to the effect that the river police be permitted to accompany the Customs' officials in searching foreign vessels, to which it is understood the Powers do not object.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon.

PRESENT.

His Excellency the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.),
His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops (Major General C. C. Lyard, C.M.G.),
The Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, C.M.G., C.B.E.),
The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E.),
The Colonial Treasurer (Hon. Mr. C. McLeskey, O.B.E.),
Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy (Director of Public Works),
Hon. Mr. D. W. Trautman (Secretary for Chinese Affairs),
Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Woffe (Captain Superintendent of Police),
Hon. Sir Henry Hollock, K.C.,
Hon. Mr. P. H. Honyok,
Hon. Sir Sator Soy Chow,
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lane,
Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird,
Hon. Mr. R. H. Kortschell,
Mr. S. B. B. McEldevery (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 18th inst. having been circulated and approved were signed by the President.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. The Governor, laid on the table the following papers:—

Order made by the Governor in Council under section 24 of the Rents Ordinance, 1925, on January 21st, 1926.

Order made by the Governor in Council under section 24 of the Rents Ordinance, 1925, made on March 4th, 1926.

Order made by the Governor in Council under section 24 of the Rents Ordinance, 1925, made on March 9th, 1926.

Approval and appointment made by the Governor in Council under section 26 of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, on March 9th, 1926.

Regulations made by the Governor in Council under section 26 of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, on March 9th, 1926.

Order made by the Governor in Council under section 9 of the Post Office Ordinance, 1900, on March 9th, 1926.

Proclamation under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, Table L. Quarantine Regulations.

Resolution of Council approving the introduction of legislation as a temporary measure of relief, in order to enable refunds of rates to be made in respect of vacant portions of tenements in certain cases.

Resolution of the Legislative Council fixing the percentage on the valuation of tenements payable as rates for tenements in Stanley.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. The Governor, laid on the table the Report of the Finance Committee (No. 1) and moved that it be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

NOTICE OF QUESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Honyok gave notice of his intention to ask the following questions at the next meeting of the Council:

- (1) What steps are being taken to improve the Fire Brigade—fire-fighting appliances and water pressure—in the main of the Colony?
- (2) Will the Government appoint a Committee of Enquiry into these matters?
- (3) What steps are being taken:
 - (a) to foster and develop the cultivation of poultry, vegetables and food supplies in the New Territories?
 - (b) to assist the cultivation and growth of ginger root and foster the ginger industry in the New Territories?

HONGKONG TREASURY BILLS.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to regulate the issue of Hongkong Treasury Bills in Hongkong. He said: Treasury Bills form a convenient method of borrowing for works under construction which may take some years to complete. It frequently happens in such cases that the ultimate cost of the work cannot in the earlier stages be estimated at all closely. Accordingly it is impossible to say what amount of money will have to be borrowed to carry the work to completion. Also, if a loan for the whole amount be placed at the commencement of the work, more money than is required is obtained, and it may be that part of the money will have to be idle for some time. By issuing Treasury Bills the money can be borrowed as required and at a later stage the total cost of the work can be estimated and the temporary borrowings can be consolidated in the loan. This Bill is based on a draft prepared by the Crown Agents, in consultation with the legal advisers of the Secretary of State who has suggested to the Crown Colonies that they should borrow by means of Treasury Bills in case any necessity for borrowing should arise. This Bill provides for issuing Treasury Bills in Hongkong. The complimentary Bill, to be introduced next, provides for the issuing of Treasury Bills in London in case it should be more convenient to borrow in London than in the Colony.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The Attorney-General then moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to regulate the issue of Hongkong Treasury Bills in London, saying: The remarks that I made in introducing the previous Bill apply to this one also, except, of course, that this Bill regulates the issue of Treasury Notes in London.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

(Continued on next column.)

"UNCONSIDERED TRIFLES."
INCIDENT IN A LONDON
SALESDROOM.

A VALUABLE PORCELAIN FIND.

A little incident which happened last week (February) in one of the London salesrooms, not the first of its kind either will interest those of our readers who have somewhat vague ideas as to the value of Chinese porcelain. It happened at Willis's rooms on February 10th. Many miscellaneous things had been sold when Lot 171 was reached, consisting of a pair of Chinese hexagonal yellow vases and covers, an Imari bowl, a green bowl and stand, a red and gilt bowl, egg-shell saucer, a Celadon pot and cover, and two Chinese teapots and covers, which had been sent unheralded from a modest London flat to be cleared. On the "view-days" the porcelain sleuths furtively espied the vases, and each expert went away hoping that he was the sole discoverer of two rare famille-jaune Kang Hi. decorations suitable for any millionaire's glass-case.

They all "dropped in" casually about three o'clock, and "What are you doing here?" was a general question. And jokes were made about Imari and Celadon. But mutual dissimulation soon ended. In a few moves the bidding for the composite lot was at 1,000 gs., and at 1,450 gs. Mr. Alfred de Pinna, a well-known authority on Chinese porcelain, had beaten that wary commissioner, Mr. Charles Huggins. The famille-jaune pair were rather smaller than the two square vases for which Mr. Frank Partridge gave 1,600 gs. in the Paul Roux sale at Christie's on July 4th, 1923. An art expert who saw them before the sale told a reporter: "As soon as I looked at them closely I saw that they were very representative of the Kang Hi period (1661-1721) and altogether most elegant pieces." The owners had no idea of their value or the chances are they would not have come as they did upon the market. The incident, recalls the sensation at Christie's, nearly twenty-two years ago, in the Louis Huth sale, when a beautiful prunus-bloom vase (a present from a rich mandarin to his beloved) fetched 15,900, having been bought in its dark days of exile in Wardour-street as a "ginger-jar" for twelve-and-six. — *China Express & Telegraph.*

ELECTRICAL RAIN AT
HONGKONG.

Eastern Engineering says:—
A cable report from Hongkong states that an English university professor is endeavouring to solve the problem of Hongkong's rainfall by converting the heavy fogs which envelop the island into rain-water, and that the Government has voted £500 for the necessary electrical apparatus, which is on its way from London. The *Daily Express* Scientific Correspondent, commenting on this, says the possibility of "precipitating" into rain the moisture contained in fogs has not been the subject of many theories, but been the subject of many experiments, but no "positive" experimental results have yet been attained. Fogs are caused by minute dust-particles which collect moisture in various ways. The particles, however, are too light to fall as rain. It has been demonstrated that these particles are charged with positive electricity, while the air in which they float is charged negatively. If a slight difference in electric pressure could be communicated to one part of the fog-cloud, cohesion of the droplets would, theoretically, follow, and the enlarged particles would be heavy enough to fall in the form of rain. In order to accomplish this, high potentials would have to be "broadcast" into the fog, and it would seem that any rain-making experiments conducted on this principle would involve electrical apparatus of great cost. This is not very encouraging, nor is so high an authority as Sir Oliver Lodge at all sanguine on the subject. In a lecture on "Electrical Precipitation," recently published in pamphlet form by the Oxford University Press, he nevertheless expressed the opinion that it is at least within the range of possibility that experiments on the precipitation of the moisture of clouds, conducted on a large scale under proper direction, might yield results of untold value. We hope the Hongkong experiment will be attended by such a measure of success.

[Just now when the Peak is enveloped in fog residents who read this will doubtless say: "Hear, hear."]

REFUNDS OF RATES.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to give the Governor in Council power to order refunds of rates.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Bill was afterwards taken through the Committee stage and on the Council resuming was read a third time and passed.

REPEAL OF DISABILITIES ON
FORMER ENEMY ALIENS.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to repeal certain enactments imposing disabilities on former enemy aliens.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Bill was then taken through the Committee stage and on the Council resuming was read a third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY: The Council will now adjourn sine die.

CONCUBINE AND WIDOW
ABSORBING LEGAL BATTLE AT
SHANGHAI.

A further hearing of a most unusual case, perhaps the most unusual case of its kind to have ever been presented in the Mixed Court, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, was held before Assessor Whitmore and Magistrate Sung last week, when Kan Liang Sze, first concubine to the late Kan Chiu Nam, a leading member in his day of the local Cantonese community, sought to recover from Kan Pan Sze, widow of the deceased Kan Chiu Nam, a sum of money from the estate of the deceased sufficient to produce a yearly income of \$40,000 and "for such other and further relief as the Court may seem equitable and just."

The case involves one of the most valuable properties within the International Settlement of Shanghai, including among other things that well-known property in the Western district which, 60 mow in area and bounded by Hart Avenue and Sinza Roads, lies beyond a high brick wall among beautiful gardens, estimated to be worth \$1,000,000.

The late Mr. Kan Chiu Nam was managing director of the Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. He had vast wealth, consisting of property such as real estate and company shares. He was principal shareholder in Nanyang Bros. In the petition presented by the plaintiff it is stated that the whole of deceased's estate was worth approximately \$7,000,000 at the time of his death.

The case has already involved several hearings and is nearing the end. In the petition of plaintiff it is set forth that "plaintiff is the lawful first concubine of Kan Chiu Nam (deceased) and is the mother of two adopted daughters." "The defendant, Kan Pan Sze, who is the widow of the deceased Kan Chiu Nam, has since often promised the plaintiff Kan Liang Sze that she would transfer to the plaintiff a fair and equitable portion of the estate of the deceased Kan Chiu Nam as soon as Kan Chiu Nam was buried."

"That the defendant has wholly failed and refused to transfer to plaintiff a fair and equitable portion of the estate of the deceased but has given plaintiff a monthly allowance of \$300 which is grossly inadequate and insufficient to maintain and support plaintiff and permit her to occupy the same social position and station in life which she occupied previous to the death of the said Kan Chiu Nam."

YEARLY ALLOWANCE \$40,000.

"That at the time of the death of the said Kan Chiu Nam, plaintiff's yearly allowance from the said Kan Chiu Nam was approximately \$40,000."

"Wherefore plaintiff prays judgment of defendant in a sum sufficient to produce a yearly income of \$40,000 and for such other and further relief as the Court may seem equitable and just."

Certain paragraphs in the petition are admitted by the defendant. But on the other hand certain others are not. For instance the defendant denies that the plaintiff is the mother of the two adopted daughters.

In the general answer, the defendant says that the plaintiff, as concubine of the said late Kan Chiu Nam is not entitled in law to any beneficial interest in the estate left by him except to the provision out of the estate of her necessities in life conditionally upon her remaining chaste and submitting herself to the control of the head of the family. In this case, the defendant.

Wherefore defendant prays for dismissal of the petition.

Defendant alleges that the value of the estate to-day is only approximately \$4,300,000.

Cross-examination brought out the fact that the late Mr. Kan was a philanthropist of the highest order and among other charitable grants made by him were \$5,000 per month to aid Chinese students in America and \$2,000 per month, which was also contributed to by the family, to local charities.

Among the many documents produced in the course of the hearing of this case was a Deed of Division drawn up by the deceased, which allocated certain portions of his estate to his family. This was of a very private nature however.

GENEROUS GIFTS.

Defendant stated under cross-examination that both the plaintiff and the second concubine each received \$50,000 worth of shares in the Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. from the deceased in the eighth or ninth year after the Republic.

The third concubine did not at the time receive such a grant. Part of deceased's instructions were, said defendant, that if the concubines lived in the family, they were to be taken care of. But if they did not live in the family they were to be given sufficient property to enable them to take care of themselves.

Defendant hastened to add, however, that after her husband's death all his property belonged to her and it was for her to decide what was to be done with it.

Questioned as to why the first and second concubines received \$50,000 worth of Nanyang Bros. shares and the third did not, defendant stated that it was agreed between herself and her husband that an equal share would be given to the third concubine also at a later date.

(Continued on next column.)

BRITAIN'S CHINA POLICY.
HAS THE GOVERNMENT ANY?

Mr. John Robinson, of Swatow, in the columns of *The Times* asks:—

"Has the British Government any China policy? If so, what is it? There is no reference about the leaders of the Kuomintang and their Russian advisers. They are always on their feet, either in Canton or Swatow, hammering into the people that they are out to blast British Imperialism, subjugate (if you please) the British, and make life a general little hell for them until they clear out. Now that is a plain, straight-forward statement of policy. We know where we are. For seven months they have followed out their policy to the letter. What is the British Government going to do about it? If it is required of us that we sit tight until the storm subsides, then let the Government say so. We shall not fail them nor shall we squeal, and we shall at least know that they are mindful of us. If the Government has no China policy and prefers to let things drift by tamely submitting, then again let them say so. In that event we can cut our losses, get out and turn our hands to some useful work elsewhere."

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON F.C. TEAMS.

The following teams have been selected to represent the Kowloon Football Club in League matches to-morrow:—

1st XI. v. H.M.S. *Tiger*, Kowloon ground. Kick-off at 4.30 a.m.—Rasmussen; Gweller and Reid; Turner, Sims and McKelvie; Taylor, Millard, Gweller, Duncan and Hayles. Reserve: Linker.

Reserves v. R.G.A. Reserves, Kowloon ground. Kick-off at 3 p.m.—Avery; Guest and Knight; Street, Sibley and Oliver; Spary, H. Wheeler, Brown, Pasco and Miles. Reserves: Eastman, Nicholas and Hadley.

HONGKONG F.C. & POLICE.

The following have been selected to represent the Hongkong Club in their League game against the Police to-morrow on the Club ground (kick-off, 4.30 p.m.):—Rodger; Summers and Bishop; Lyon, Howard and Watson; Brodie, Forsyth, Gormand, McBride and Key. Reserves: Bowker, Key and Morrison.

CRICKET.

INTERPORT TEAM FOR MALAYA.

It is hoped to send a Hongkong Cricket team to play an interport match with Malaya. The date for their departure has been tentatively fixed for the middle of May. A list of players has been drawn up, but at present it is not known whether all the chosen players will be available. Mr. R. Hancock will probably captain the team.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory said:—

The anti-cyclone over S.W. Manchuria is moving slowly eastward. The depression over Indo-China has deepened. Moderate monsoon may be expected along the S.E. Coast of China and over the North China Sea.

Local forecast: E. winds, moderate, overcast mist and rain.

"Provision for payment of this has been made," said defendant, when asked. Having stated earlier that the expenses of her household were approximately \$1,500 per month, defendant was asked whether that included such heavy expenses as clothing, travel, medical attendance, etc. Defendant replied in the affirmative, pointing out that the married members of the family were responsible for their own expenses of this nature.

BECAME A NUN.

Questioned upon the point, defendant stated that the third concubine had become a nun shortly after the death of Mr. Kan Chiu Nam. "Which is likely to be done by anybody who loses interest in matters of wealth," added Mrs. Kan. "Yes, she came from a very good family," she continued. "Her god-father was very wealthy."

The second concubine was formerly a singing-girl, witness added in reply to a question put by Dr. Sellett.

"What was the value of your own private estate before the death of your husband?" asked counsel.

"That is my own private business," answered the defendant, and the Court upheld her in her refusal to answer on the ground that such a question was "rather unnecessarily intimate."

Referring to the value of the Sinza Road property which was assessed at \$1,000,000 defendant stated that she could not give any explanation as to how the property had been valued.

Dr. Sellett suggested that an independent appraiser be sent to value the property.

"I'M THE BOSS!"

This suggestion appeared to annoy the witness who announced that, "The concubine cannot rule over me!"

"Which means 'no,'" interpreted Mr. Preston.

The court decided to adjourn the case at this stage, announcing that the property might be independently valued after the merits of the petition had been analyzed and judicially appraised.

SMOKING HABIT.

EFFECT ON HEALTH.

"AGENT OF CIVILISATION."

[BY THE MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES."]

There is no subject on which more positive statements are habitually made than that of the effect of tobacco-smoking on health. Everybody has his own opinion and usually quotes medical evidence or testimony in support of it. Thus it is affirmed that pipes are more wholesome than cigarettes, that cigars alone are "safe," that a pipe is detrimental because it is usually foul, and so on.

The truth is that no substantial evidence is in existence which would enable anybody to make any positive statement. We do not know exactly the influence of tobacco on health, we do not know which form of tobacco is most and which least wholesome; finally, we do not know whether or not tobacco affects the heart or brain.

What we ought to study in connection with smoking are, not the effects of nicotine when given in large and poisonous doses, but the reactions to small doses of nicotine in human beings who are certainly not being poisoned. These reactions are familiar to every smoker; a sense of peace and comfort, of well-being, of complacency, an increased power of action, an added clearness of thought. Tobacco is entitled to be classed as an agent of civilisation because it renders those who use it better able to bear with equanimity the troubles and frets of life.

And this can be said of every form of tobacco, from snuff and "fags" to the most exquisite brand of cigars. There is no form of tobacco which does not bring soothing and comfort to someone. Even the abuse of so valuable and potent a source of happiness is of small account when compared with its multitudinous uses. The abolition of tobacco might conceivably improve the health of a few vain glorious boys and a few stupid girls; it would, on the other hand, rob humanity of a vast storehouse of inspiration and strength.

PAYING FOR EXPERIENCE.

This is another way of saying that tobacco harms only those who are failing to react to it. The "beginner," is a case in point. He is like the beginner in any other enterprise, and must expect to pay for his experience. Until his reaction to tobacco has been established he cannot possibly hope to experience the joys of this reaction. Like the man who is out of training and who feels every call for effort a weariness, he feels every whiff of smoke a punishment.

Another case is that of the man who absorbs tobacco in excess of his powers of reaction; his state is exactly comparable to that of the athlete who attempts feats of endurance in excess of his physical strength. In both cases incomplete reaction results—that is to say, the signs, on the one hand of nicotine poisoning, on the other of over-exertion, show themselves.

These signs of nicotine poisoning are not difficult to detect. There is a sense of sickness and of weakness. The victim becomes prostrated and may vomit. He feels exceedingly unwell. The heart may become slow and the breathing laboured. As a rule this trouble soon passes away. In cases in which the victim is ill with some disease the signs may be very acute. Happily, however, most people, as soon as they become unwell, go "off their smoke," just as they develop a disinclination for physical exertion. Thus the chances of damage on this count are relatively very small.

It must be repeated that these cases of poisoning prove nothing against tobacco except that, in certain instances, the human organism is unable to react to its influence. They do not tell us anything about the effect of reaction to tobacco on the heart or lungs or brain. And this, it is evident, is the one point on which information is really needed. Does the habitual and comfortable use of tobacco influence any organ of the body adversely? Again, are such terms as "tobacco heart," "tobacco nerves," "cigarette smoker's cough," justified?

"SMOKING DOES NOT INJURE."

Some years ago an attempt was made to test the influence of tobacco on the heart. Elaborate instruments were set up and very skillful investigators employed. A number of self-sacrificing people submitted themselves as the "human material" of the work. The result was practically nothing. It was found that smoking usually slightly increases the pulse rate and may raise the pressure of blood in the arteries. Similar changes are noted during any animated conversation!

Thus it is difficult to say whether the heart is affected one way or the other by smoking tobacco. It is equally difficult to dogmatize about the nerves or the throat. There are cases in which, obviously excessive cigarette smoking has caused a red and raw throat and so set up a cough. But these are probably fewer than are generally supposed. There are other cases in which the use of a foul pipe has brought on the condition known as "tobacco blindness." But here the fault is probably not so much the tobacco as the burnt oils in the dirty pipe. Tobacco blindness seldom occurs in those who smoke cigars or cigarettes, or pipes kept even moderately clean. Some authorities hold that it can be absolutely prevented by systematic pipe cleaning.

It must be added that the power of each individual to react to tobacco differs somewhat from that of his neighbors. We have all of us our own allowance. If we exceed it we suffer; if we keep within it we derive benefit. And this applies to women as well as to men. It is a safe statement that none of the evils predicted for the woman smoker have been realised. Smoking does not injure women.

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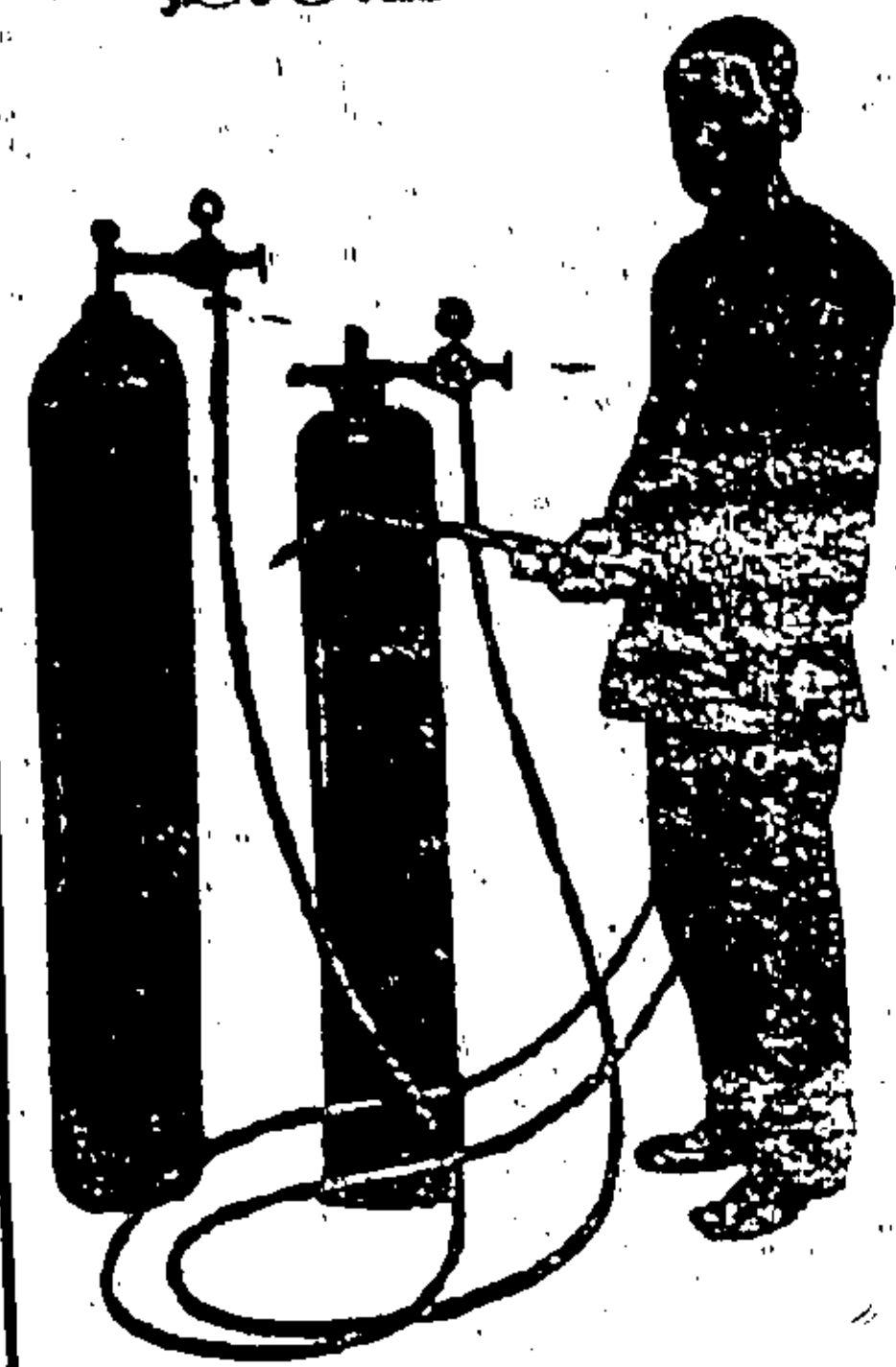
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC PRINCE"
having arrived from the above Port on
12th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on Friday, 19th instant
at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen
days of the steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 18th
instant will be subject to Bank.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import Permit
signed by the Superintendent of Imports &
Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading
can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
FURNESS (FAR EAST) LTD.,
2nd Floor, King's Building,
Canning Road, Hongkong.
Telephone No. 5165.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1926. [3309]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER

"KALYAN."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 17TH MAR., 1926.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRA-
LTA, MARSEILLES, MALTA,
PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO,
& STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed and placed at their
risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each Consignment will be sorted out
Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions have been given to the contrary
6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including
date of arrival, will be subject to Bank.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees,
and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD
& DOUGLAS at 10 a.m., on Mondays and
Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Underwriter on or before the 6th
April, 1926, or they will not be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godown.

MACDONNELL, MAUKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1926. [3331]

DEMORALISED MANHOOD.

THE APPALLING STATE OF HONAN PROVINCE.

When Marshal Wu Pei Fu told the emissaries of the beleaguered Shensi troops in Sinyangchow that he would have nothing to do with the bandits who are using the 70,000 civilian inhabitants of the town practically as hostages, he gave the only answer possible from one who still respects himself and the opinion of others. The conduct of these troops has been infamous. The bandits have contributed many lurid chapters, to the dreadful history of the past ten years in Honan, but few episodes have been more appalling than the fiendish conduct of the Shensi troops during the siege of Sinyangchow. With such barbarous ruffians as these no commander who desires to preserve even a shred of popular reputation can possibly have any dealings such as they have themselves suggested. But the Marshal's gesture of decency does not solve the problem. The position in Sinyangchow, indeed, is in miniature the position that obtains in the whole province. The occupation of the Honan capital by General Chin Yun Ao, and the capture of Chengchow, on the Kinshan line, which is imminent, will complete what may be termed the political conquest of the province south of the Yellow River, behind which General Yueh Wei Chun is probably assembling the most dependable of his troops. The task that now confronts Marshal Wu Pei Fu is infinitely more complex and more formidable than the task of ousting the Kuomintang Tuppen.

When the hostilities began last October there were approximately 200,000 troops in Honan. A relatively small proportion of them were paid direct out of the provincial revenue. The majority preyed upon the countryside. If any thing, their conduct was in many cases worse than that of the bandits. When several divisions under commanders more or less loyal to Wu Pei Fu left the province to invade Shantung nobody was more pleased, no doubt, than the Honan Tuppen. Now they have all returned, and there are more men under arms in the province than ever before. What is to be done with them all? That is a problem that becomes more and more insoluble as the conditions that led them into their present life of vagabondage, war and banditry persist and spread. Half of the men, and probably all the Shensi troops, have long and unholy traditions of military discipline which no amount of opportunity to revert to type at the slightest opportunity. In the army there are a menace to the reputations of their commanders. Out of the army they become tuffi once again and ravage the countryside. When the opium-smoking Hupeh commander received the deputation from Sinyangchow and told them he was ready to permit the Shensi troops to leave the city with their arms, their loot, and their families, he was merely following the disastrous precedents which contributed as much as anything else to the encouragement of banditry and its growth to its present dimensions. Deprived of any political influence by their removal from the rail-line towns in the notorious corner of the Honan-Hupeh border would again be ravaged as they were in the days of "Old Foreigner." Honan casts its blight on all the troops that happen to be stationed there. It has paid the penalty for its strategic importance as one of the great key provinces of China, and for its incalculable poverty, in progressive impoverishment, lawlessness and bloodshed. There is no surer way to demoralise even the most reliable troops than to send them to this wretched and desolated province. Thousands of men have gradually forsaken productive pursuits and their devastated homes, in turn to devastate others. Even the so-called "Red Spears" are showing tendencies to go the same way. Originally they were organised in defence of their own homes and villages. From that very laudable object to the assault upon the homes of others, less desperately circumstanced than their own, is not a particularly difficult step. And so it goes on. The struggle for survival has become primitive, and as is always the case, the issue goes to the strongest and most desperate.

When the Hupeh troops left for Honan our contemporary in Hankow paid a rare tribute to their impeccable conduct. "For some months past," it says, "we have had a period of peace in the Wuhan cities in circumstances which, when examined impartially, reflect the greatest credit on the military organisation controlled by Marshal Wu Pei Fu. Some-thing like 300,000 troops have been passed through this centre on their way to the various fronts. They have arrived, camped for a few days, and departed. As far as the general run of the foreign population are concerned, they might just as well have been three hundred." Many of these troops are now in Honan. Thousands of others, who only nominally acknowledged allegiance to Yueh Wei Chun, have now joined them. The province is reaching the last stages of destitution, and it cannot possibly support all of them, or even any large proportion of them. The force constitutes, of course, a formidable instrument for the seizure of political power in Peking, and with it the possession of the revenues that are supposed to flow into Peking's coffers. But the capital is no longer the source of wealth it used to be. The railways, which formerly yielded many millions, are rapidly falling into ruin.

(Continued on next Column.)

ERRORS IN ESTIMATES.

COSTLY DOCK RECONSTRUCTION WORK.

An error of £421,000 in the estimate for reconstruction work at the Alfred Dock, Birkenhead, was disclosed at a meeting of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board recently.

Mr. R. D. Holt, Chairman of the Works Committee, said that when some years ago the entrances to the Birkenhead Dock system were found to be insecure, estimates were obtained, that for reconstruction the entrance to the Alfred Dock being £351,000. There was now an additional estimate of £716,000. The inner entrances were originally estimated to cost £272,000, and there was now an addition of £103,000.

Of this additional expenditure, Mr. Holt explained, one-third of that on the inner entrances, some £235,000, was due to unexpected causes, such as failure of the geological strata and the inefficiency of the labour taken on under the Unemployment grant. The remaining £270,000 extra for the inner entrances was, he feared, due to the bad estimating. In the main, had estimating been the cause of the additional £216,000 which they had had to pass for the outer entrances.

No doubt many of the troops now in Honan will be spilled over into adjacent provinces, but the problem of their maintenance remains insoluble, for the strong man cannot absorb all others, because of treachery, now extending to all ranks, and therefore cannot even begin the most imperative need of the country to-day, namely, disarmament. When disreputable elements are actually disbanded they turn to banditry rather than resume the labour in the fields which most of them formerly pursued. It is not hard nowadays to drive an impoverished and oppressed husbandman to banditry and civil war for a livelihood. It is infinitely harder to make a bandit into a husbandman. Honan has always had a reputation for turbulence second only to Shensi. But many of the men who are now preying upon the country were driven into this mode of life by sheer desperation rather than from deliberate choice. The younger men have been corrupted by the example of their elders, and the heritage which has resulted is one that is terrible enough to quell the most dauntless spirit.

This is probably Wu Pei Fu's last chance. If he succeeds he will have deserved it, and have earned his right to the great place in his country's history which popular sentiment has already accorded him, but which the historian will otherwise unquestionably deny him. His sincerity and simple patriotism are obvious. But whether his way is the right way is another matter altogether. He has failed in his attempt to unify the country by force once before, though it was a revolt in his own ranks that caused that failure in the military sense, just as his own political incompetence inevitably aroused and prospered the political ambitions of those who brought him down. There was a hope that some of the principal Kuomintang commanders, recognising his sincerity and the hold he has upon the popular mind, would have co-operated with him in an earnest attempt to restore peace and stable government. Undoubtedly such a tendency actually existed until a short time ago. If Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang returns this hope will vanish for the feud between them is too bitter. Everything points to the imminence of a great war between the old Chihli Party and their Fengting Allies—whose rivalry produced the power they now desire to destroy—on the one side, and the Kuomintang on the other, and to the inevitable plunging of the whole of the North into a sanguinary conflict. Perhaps when it is over, and the issue has been decided, the situation will have become so utterly intolerable that the Chinese Militarists will be driven to the conclusion that more wars, wars lead to nothing but more wars, and the destruction of the dire solvent which an enraged people seek only in blind desperation. Then and then only will there be some hope of peace and an agreed government.—*Pressing & Tientsin Times.*

THE SECRET OF HIGH WAGES.

A MISSION OF INQUIRY.

BRITISH WORKMEN TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

The Prime Minister, speaking at Sunderland on January 27th to an audience of 10,000 people, said:

"I venture to think that no trade union leader could do better service to the cause he represents than by investigating closely what the methods are that enable the American workmen to enjoy a better standard of living than any other working people in the world, to produce more, and at the same time to have so much higher wages."

Mr. R. S. Hudson, M.P. (Whitehaven) in the House of Commons, said:

"Personally I wish the Prime Minister would agree to send out to America an official delegation of trade unionists to study the methods adopted there, and bring back an unbiased report. I am not pretending, and I am not members' opponents who have recently been in America would not agree with me if I did pretend, that everything out there is perfect. But you cannot get away from the fact that, compared with pre-war, real wages over there have risen by something like 20 per cent., and, compared with pre-war, real wages here have fallen by 10 per cent. When you have a position like that it is idle to say that there is no lesson to be learned."

FROM THE WORKSHOPS.

The *Daily Mail* is of opinion that such an investigation as that outlined by Mr. Baldwin should be made not only by trade union leaders but also by trade unionists straight from the workshops, and therefore has decided to invite six working trade unionists, chosen from the engineering and kindred industries, to visit the United States so that they may have an opportunity of informing themselves at first hand regarding working conditions, hours, wages, and the use of up-to-date machinery in representative American industrial establishments.

The invited men will include: A Fitter, a Turner, a Machineman, a Boiler-maker, a Moulder, and a Pattern-maker.

They are being chosen with the knowledge and assistance of their trade unions. The men will be quite free to form their own opinions on what they see and hear in the United States.

The *Daily Mail*, which has stipulated that its guests shall be working trade unionists in good health and over 30 years of age, will provide during the tour for each of the men chosen:

- (1) All his travelling and hotel expenses.
- (2) Full weekly wages, time or piece.
- (3) Compulsory weekly insurances will also be paid. These moneys will be sent to the men's wives or representatives weekly.
- (4) An allowance of £20 for outfit.
- (5) A personal allowance of £2 weekly.
- (6) A life and accident insurance policy for £1,000 for the duration of the tour.

INDUSTRIAL ADVISER.

Mr. William Mosses, O.B.E., J.P., will accompany the party as Industrial Adviser. He was for many years general secretary of the United Patternmakers' Association and also general secretary of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.

During the war he was charged with important duties at the Ministry of Labour. As secretary of the National Advisory Committee on war output, Mr. Mosses was a co-signatory with Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. H. D. G. W. of the Treasury Agreement of March 1915 which formed the basis of the industrial provisions of the Munitions of War Act.

Mr. Mosses has travelled extensively in the United States and is well known in American trade union circles. The tour will occupy about five or six weeks. The American cities to be visited include New York, Boston, Schenectady, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago. If time permits, Niagara and Washington will also be visited.

MODERN WOMAN'S "RIGHTS."

COUNSEL'S APPEAL FOR WIFE.

The New York correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* wrote last month as follows:—

"The modern woman must be judged by modern standards, and conduct which would have stamped her mother as a social outcast a few years ago is now accepted by society as perfectly permissible." That, in effect, was the argument before the Appeal Court here by counsel to the millionaire manufacturer, from a verdict of a jury finding Mrs. Symington innocent of numerous charges of misconduct in the husband's suit for divorce. According to the wife's counsel, these things are now recognised by society, cocktail parties, more prevalent today than before Prohibition—jazz parties, betting parties, daringly short skirts, paint, powder, smoking and dancing in public, the prevalence of the "lounge lizard" as consort and entertainer of the wives of tired business men, and in general the same rights and privileges for women as were formerly monopolised by men. Counsel did not suggest this was an ideal state of affairs, but maintained that the Court must consider society as it exists to-day and not as in their grandmothers' time.

THE COMING WAR WITH THE SOVIET.

REMARKABLE ARTICLE IN RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER.

A Riga dispatch to a London paper last month said:—

"The Soviet authorities are looking ahead," is the heading of an inspired article in the Russian Press in connection with the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the creation of the "Red" Army, declaring that the next war will be a deadly struggle between the Soviets and the Capitalist Powers and urging that schools should pay more attention to the study of warfare, while the Government's most important instrument in achieving preparedness is a scientific and military society whose first task should be the conservation of machinery of the peaceful industries to military purposes. The Government must also keep the people informed of the condition of the armies of neighbouring Powers.

S.S. "PAUL LECAT."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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C. B. MOLLIS,
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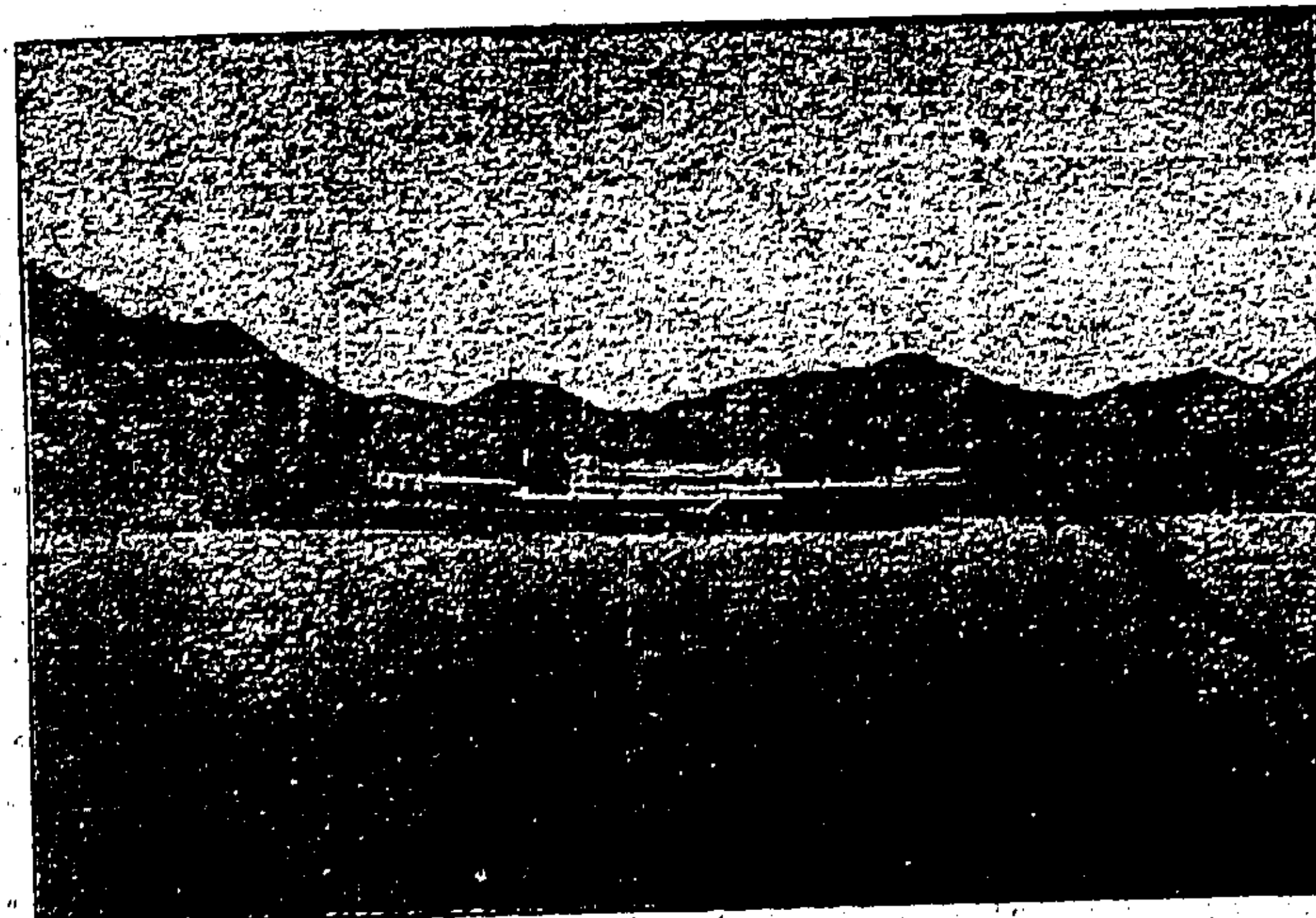
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"DEVANHA"	9,155	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Apr.	Marseilles and London.
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"KARMALA"	10,902	24th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RANPURA"	10,902	7th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,087	21st Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	4th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	18th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
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